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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,137—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 650	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901,

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,042	6th Jan., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st Dec. 1900.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th January, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 8th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 21st January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1901.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	17th Jan. 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

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VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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SPECIAL SUPPLIES OF
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FINEST WILTSHIRE BACON
Cured by C. and T. HARRIS,
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STILTON CHEDDAR AND OTHER CHEESE.
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HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S CAKES,
CHOCOLATES, AND SWEETS,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT,
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CHRISTMAS
PLUM-PUDDINGS,
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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
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MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

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MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
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That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss
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PROGRAMME
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
THE GREAT BALANCING TRAPEZE ACT.
MDLLE LUIDA,
THE FIN DE SIECLE EXPONENT OF GRACEFUL MID-AIR EVOLUTIONS.
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BOMBAY.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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JOHN JAMESON
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE.
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

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AT MODERATE RATES.

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—
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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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ALL
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REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
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Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

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ONE CRORE
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The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

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On FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1901, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises—

Whole of the materials for removal of house No 882, Parel Road, 1st Nagpada, with stables and out-houses.

On FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises—

Whole of the materials for removal of chawl No. 29, Pirkhan Lane, 1st Nagpada.

On SATURDAY, the 5th January, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises—

Whole of the materials for removal of chawl No. 7 and 8, Pirkhan Lane, 1st Nagpada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1901.

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BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

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English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
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DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
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With Turnpin Side	60	28	15
With Single Temple ...	50	24	17
With Cur	50	24	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 3 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum...........Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... "	25	Half-yearly .... "	30
Quarterly .... "	13	Quarterly .... "	15
Monthly .... "	5	Monthly	8

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Monthly .... "	6	Monthly.................. "	6-8

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First insertion ....Rs. 5
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
Third do .... " 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum...........Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... "	6	Half-yearly .... "	7-8
Quarterly .... "	3	Quarterly.............. "	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED as PARTNER in our firm Mr. ARTHUR BOYD PRICE, C. E. Assoc. M. Inst. C. E.,

MARSLAND SIBLEY & Co.

IN pursuance of above notice the name of our firm will in future be

MARSLAND PRICE & Co.,
Instead of MARSLAND SIBLEY & Co.
MARSLAND PRICE & Co.
Engineers and Contractors.
Nesbit Road Mazagon Bombay, 1st January 1901.

THE SWADESHI MILLS CO., LD.

RE DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the Subscribed portion of the above DEBENTURES the following bearing the Numbers hereunder given have been DRAWN for PAYMENT under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 19th day of December, 1900.

The Numbers are:—

23, 49, 69, 80, 82, 99, 101, 102, 155, 160, 189, 190, 191, 204, 208, 224, 226, 236, 239, 247, 250, 260, 269, 287, 300, 301, 309, 311, 319, 322, 324 331, 333, 348, 363, 377, 378, 415, 416, 436, 440, 449, 471, 485, 504, 514, 526, 542, 546, 554, 555, 566, 589, 604, 605, 609, 612, 620, 629, 635, 641, 662, 676, 702, 709, 715, 723, 730, 747, 753, 754, 756, 769, 771, 776, 778, 787, 789, 795, 815, 824, 832, 837, 852, 853, 858, 865 and 868.

TATA & SONS,
Agents.

25th December, 1900.

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, Partners in the Firm of Messrs V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & Co. hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE, that, from and after 1st JANUARY, 1901, the business of our Firm with its goodwill liabilities, and assets has been assigned and made over to Messrs. A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co. We futher give notice that we, jointly and severally, shall continue to be responsible for the due fulfilment of all existing Contracts by Messrs. V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & Co.

V. SAMBANDAM MOODELIAR,
A. ARUMUGA SABAPATHY MOODELIAR,
by his constituted attorney
V. SAMBANDAM MOODELIAR.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned has AGREED to take up the Business of the above Firm of V. SAMBANDAM H. REDDY & Co., with all its liabilities, assets and goodwill and will continue the Business as heretofore under the name and style of A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co., and accepts the responsibilities for the due fulfilment of all existing Contracts standing in the name of V. Sambandam H. Reddy & Co.,

A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.

IN continuation of the aforesaid Notice I have admitted Mr. MUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE MADRASWALLA a PARTNER in my BOMBAY FIRM to take effect from 1st January, 1901.

A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.
No. 19, Hornby Row. Fort, Bombay, 1st January, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH"

CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy' Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

THE markets are again closed to-day and we have nothing special to report.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—firm.
Surats :—quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 10-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-4
Bar Silver	29 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, DEC. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Mombassa left here homewards day before yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 31.

The Clan Line steamer, Gulf of Trinidad left here day before yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Polara left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the afternoon 29th December.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND Co's Liverpool agents review their market on the 13th inst. as under :—"Our market has remained quiet for the greater part of the week in expectation of the Bureau report which has now appeared and is the principal feature of the week. There have been numerous guesses as to the figure but the favourite idea here seemed to be 9 1-2 to 9,800,000, some even going below 9 1-2 millions. The figure of 10,100,000 published on Monday is certainly a great blow to the bulls. It came somewhat as a surprise, and encouraged a good deal of selling out of old bull accounts. Our own American friends are inclined to consider the Bureau estimate too big. It may be remembered, however, that the Bureau has usually fallen somewhat short of the actual outturn, but it may correct this year. Manchester reports quieter business and there are signs that production is still in excess of the demand. The China trade is lifeless as may be seen from Board of Trade returns for November. Yarn exports are given as 95,000 lbs. against 813,000 lbs. last year, and cloth 10,600,000 yards against 47,500,080 yards last year. In Shanghai the stock is 2 1-2 times as large as that of last year. No improvement is reported from most parts of the Continent, although the recent decline of about 3-8d. must have put things on a sounder basis for both spinners and manufacturers. In France, however, according to a letter from one of our most influential spinner friends, yarns and cloth seem very flourishing. The feeling here has veered round somewhat these last few days, and now inclines towards a rather more bearish view of the situation. There are, however, undoubtedly, still some weak bulls to be shaken out, and until they are out, no advance can be expected. And there is no short interest either here or in America. This is a very strong point in favour of further small decline. From our point of view, we think a decline very desirable. Let us get to a price which will put European spinners and manufacturers on a better footing. An advance of importance in the immediate future seems to us very improbable until we have first the desired decline. We may already, long before this letter reaches you, be ready to advocate buying; we are only waiting for the tide to turn. In conclusion, should the market go low enough for us to recommend buying, we should suggest to concentrate your ideas on the cheapest position which is August-September."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th Dec., as compared with the statement of 27th Nov. :—

LIABILITIES.	November 27. Rs.	A.	P.	December 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	0	0	1,01,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,04,84,370	15	7	1,39,62,315	0	4
Other Deposits, &c.	6,86,36,431	6	6	6,64,24,238	7	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,20,986	11	8	2,62,559	3	0
Sundries	19,62,619	6	9	20,70,497	1	2
Rs.	11,14,03,508	8	6	11,28,19,609	11	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	78,35,380	0	0	67,63,895	10	0
Other authorised Investmts.	62,36,311	10	0	72,54,076	10	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,85,57,341	15	0	1,97,73,720	13	9
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,50,35,664	3	3	2,48,31,472	2	9
Bills discounted, &c.	1,74,56,419	15	6	1,74,04,629	8	5
Balances with other Banks.	13,68,172	12	3	15,37,593	10	0
Bullion	441	8	4	441	8	4
Dead Stock	15,99,129	12	5	15,99,183	5	5
Stamps	11,502	11	9	12,232	2	0
Sundries	8,90,901	3	3	8,90,334	4	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office a.	99,48,072	2	11	1,09,66,660	9	10
Do. at Branches b	2,24,64,190	9	10	2,17,85,369	6	10
Rs.	11,14,03,508	8	6	11,28,19,609	11	7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	24,37,067	Inc.
Do. at Branches	10,40,877	Inc.
Other Deposits	22,12,193	Dec.
Post Bills	42,473	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	53,099	Dec.
Loans	12,16,379	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,04,192	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	51,790	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	10,18,588	Inc.
Cash at Branches	6,78,821	Dec.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

ANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	65
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

ISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	195xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	159
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	6,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,740
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	dvd 4	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	65	725
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	169
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	[illegible]
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	56
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	15
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	156
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	6,000	200		12 pr. ct.	131
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	470
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	3½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		50	995
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	155
Telephone Co.	300	251	100	1½	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantij Ry.	600	00	—	5 pr. ct.	65
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	600	—	5 pr. ct.	430

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 9-36m., 10-51a. Low water, 4-3m., 3-46a.
General Inspection, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Igutpuri.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Concert at St. George's Hospital, 9 p. m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University, at 5 p.m.

A PICK-POCKET.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Nana Rama, an old offender, was charged with the theft of Rs. 4. On Tuesday morning, Tricam Dabys, the complainant in the case, was proceeding towards Moombadevi Tank, when accused attempted to pick his pocket and rob him of the money. Accused admitted his offence and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—The Bombay Police have succeeded in tracing the perpetrators of the burglary at Mahim, who had robbed one Noormahomed Ismail, a resident of Mahim, of property valued at Rs. 9,578, and recovered from them articles valued at Rs. 4,383. A woman named Maneck and three of her accomplices named Gaman Oka, Shunker Oka and Dira Poma have been arrested, while search is being made for three of the confederates, who are supposed to have gone to Patan.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—Surjoo Gunga, who arrived in Bombay with Lumsden's Horse on Monday from South Africa, has reported to the Police that whilst he was seated on the pavement outside the Native Infantry Lines on Pulton Road, the same evening, some men came and offered him a smoke of a chilum. Shortly after he fell asleep and on awaking next morning discovered that he had been robbed of a bag containing £20, which was tied round his arm. The matter is being investigated by the Police.

THEFT OF COTTON.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Yesi Mali and two other Hindu women with the theft of a quantity of cotton from cotton bales kept at the Colaba Cotton Green. The accused were seen in the act of stealing cotton by a Police Ramosi, and were arrested. There was one previous conviction against the second accused. She was convicted and sentenced to fourteen day's rigorous imprisonment, while the rest were fined Rs. 5 each.

A HORSE TRAINER IN TROUBLE.—Ahmed Abboo, described as a horse trainer, was yesterday placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of training a horse on a public thoroughfare without the permission of the Commissioner of Police. It appeared from the evidence that on the 27th of last month the accused was driving a conveyance along the Chowpaty Road. Finding the horse would not go, he handed reins to another man, and often got downward and cruelly whipped the animal. Accused had been previously fined for similar offences. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15, or in default fifteen days' hard labour. The magistrate remarked that the accused had been guilty of rash driving, and if the horse had bolted some serious accident might have taken place.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Casesbai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, wife of a carpenter, who resides at Withalwady. It appears that on the 9th December last deceased was cooking near the fireplace in the kitchen, when her Saree caught fire. Her screams brought a neighbour to her assistance, who put out the flames. Deceased was extensively burnt about her face, chest, arms and abdomen. Some household remedies were applied to the burns but with no good result and two days after she was removed by her husband to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Tuesday evening, the cause of death being exhaustion following severe burns accidentally received. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A SUSPECTED LUNATIC.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Santan Rajai, a young Portuguese lad, was charged by Inspector Chambers with the theft of an iron Winch Guard valued at Rs. 10, the property of the P. & O. Navigation Company. Suntan Fernandez, a fitter, in the Company's service deposed that on Tuesday he conveyed the Guard from the Mazagon Works to the Victoria Dock, where he left it on the wharf, alongside of which the s. s. Massilia was berthed. The property was afterwards missed and found in the possession of the accused. The latter during the hearing of the case began laughing and dancing about in the dock. The Magistrate in consequence of the conduct of the prisoner remanded him in custody till the 14th instant and directed that he should be examined by the Police Surgeon.

KILLED BY A FALLING WINDOW.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Chubba Jinna, a Hindu boy, aged about six years, who lived with his parents on the first story of a house at Mazagon. On Wednesday, the 26th December last, deceased after taking his breakfast went into the front room to play. A few minutes after the mother heard an alarm in the street that a child had fallen down and on going into the front room, missed the deceased. She ran downstairs and found the boy lying on the road immediatly beneath the window of her room. The boy was unconscious and bleeding from his nose. There was a large wound at the back of his head which was also bleeding. The mother took the child to her room and on the arrival of her husband about an hour after, removed him to the J. J. Hospital. On examination it was ascertained that the boy had received a depressed fracture of the skull, which resulted in his death on Tuesday last. The mother stated that the boy was in the habit of getting on the railing of the window to look on the road. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WARREN'S CIRCUS: CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—The management of Warren's Circus announce an entire change of programme to-night. The marvelous Meteors will make their debut in the "star" performance of manipulating a globe over a wire in mid-air, a rather perilous feat, of which the Meteors are the sole originators and performers, and which secured them a long and successful engagement at the Alhambra, London, quite recently. Nematz, a Japanese equilibrist, will give his intial performance on a bicycle running on a wire over the arena. The Kansawas will make their first appearance in the perch and screen acts, for which they are justly famed, the past masters of the balancing art. A fire horse, Roman Entree, and Equestrian Scene act styled "Bobby Walker," also appear on an advance programme. A clown mule "Denver will be seen at lunch and rocking. The amusing "turns" too will be all new. An eccentric horizontal bar burlesque, a droll musical extravaganza and new queerer and quainter antics by the Show's clowns will go far to enliven a new programme, which no doubt will fully maintain the Company's prestige and patronage that it has won since its opening. The booking for Saturdays' matinee is already well advanced.

THE SHRI ACHARYA MAHAPARISHADA.—A correspondent writes:—On Monday there was the last sitting of the Shri Acharya Mahaparishada in the Girgaum Mansion of Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhay. In the course of discussion on the question of the period at which a Hindoo girl could be married Ramashrama Swami, said that a Hindoo girl could be married at the age of sixteen or eighteen according to the Shastras. As to female education the Swami said that at the Vedic and Puranic periods females received education and he hoped that it would be now encouraged in every family. On Tuesday the members of the conference discused questions as to what practical steps should be taken to promote social reform among Hindoos; and after discussing other questions the conference was finally closed with a vote of thanks to the Acharyas and Mr. Tribhovandas, the President-founder of the Shri Acharya Mahaparishada. In the evening the members of the conference went and saw the premises of Mr. Tribhovandas at Babulnath, where a large hall is being built by him in the name of his late daughter, Krishnabai, for charitable purposes as well as for holding future meetings of the Mahaparishada.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The total mortality of Lower Damaun during the month of December was nine, being one less than that of the preceding month and twenty less than that of the corresponding month of the last year. The mortality was among the following castes: Sootar 2, Machi 2, Doobias 2, Dhed 1, Hajam 1 and Mahomedan 1. Kathiria contributed six and village of Lower Damaun three, while Karawad and Kharewadi were free from death.—A short time ago, a proclamation was issued under the orders of the Supreme Government of Goa that from the 1st January, articles would be allowed to be sold not by Indian weights and measures as hitherto, but by certain European weights and measures which are in use in Portugal. As such a measure would be extremely inconvenient to and make complications in the accounts of the traders in view of the fact that Indian weights and measures are being used in all British places trading with Damaun, the Goa Government has been memorialised to rescind the order. No reply has been received to such memorial but the enforcement of the order has been postponed for a year as the Government have not sufficient of the weights and measures, which are sought to be introduced. The District Judge, Mr. Azavedo, left Damaun for Portugal on a year's leave and in the absence of the assistant Judge, Mr. Francis Moniz, who has proceeded to Goa for the benefit of his health, he handed over charge of the post to the second substitute Judge Mr. Inocencio de Cunha, who will hear cases in Court from the 3rd January.—The gunboat "Bengo" has arrived here.

FANCY DRESS BALL AT CALCUTTA.

THE Fancy Dress Ball, held on Thursday night at the Calcutta Town Hall in aid of the Women's Friendly Society, was a brilliant function. The decorations were beautifully carried out in pale blue and pale yellow and hundreds of flags were hung about it in every possible direction. In the hall immediately outside the ball room, the decorations were especially beautiful. A huge block of ice round which were many plants made the hall look very cool and inviting. It must have been a great satisfaction to the kind ladies who work so hard every year in aid of this most deserving charity to see the Town Hall, so well filled. All the arrangements were perfect. The decoration at the supper tables deserves more than a word of praise; they were all so pretty. Messrs. Peliti and Co. were responsible for the supper which was an excellent one. The Honry. Secretary, Mrs. Stone, Stewards and Stewardesses are all to be congratulated on the entire success of the evening, both financially and otherwise. Her Excellency Lady Curzon, who is always so gracious, honored the dance with her presence, and was accompanied by Captains Baker-Carr, Tyrell and Wilkinson. She was beautifully gowned: her dress was composed of white silk covered with black lace embroidered in silver sequins, the only touch of colour being a large bunch of exquisite La France roses on one shoulder. Her ornaments were diamonds, and she looked as she always does very lovely. Her Excellency was received at the door by Mrs. Godfrey, Hony. Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Douglas White, Vice-President and other members of the Committee who conducted her up to the Ball room. The State Lancers were then danced. Sir John and Miss Woodburn were present. We regret to hear Lady Woodburn is still too indisposed to go out much. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Francis McLean, and Lady Power, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Harington, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Pratt, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Rampini and many others were also present. There were not so many fancy dresses as usual, but some of them were extremely handsome, the most beautiful being worn by Mrs. Hawkins who went as a Circassian Princess, the zouave was of crimson velvet worked on gold, the chemisette of some soft gauze, the shirt beautifully blended in tones of pale green and pink brocade worked in gold. The headdress of blue velvet with quantities of white osprey was very becoming; her jewels were costly and most handsome. Miss Henry' dress suited her to perfection. She went as Incroyable, and the long black velvet coat was turned back with revers of white satin and big steel buttons, over a striped shirt; the hat was especially smart. The Misses Allens' dresses were both pretty. One went as Oyn Chusan and the other as a Shepherdess. Miss Buckland's dress was much admired; the directoire hat suiting her pretty face well; Miss Pugh as a Welshwoman was excellently good. Miss M. Pugh as Mercury was most original and she looked very well in it. It was a most charming frock, Mrs. Chapman as a Pot of Marmalade was a distinct success, and the pretty frilled cap was most becoming to her. There were several Watteau dresses: the one worn by Miss Griesbach being the prettiest. Miss St. Aubyn King as Dresden China was delightfully dainty. Mrs. Kuyper as a French Prefect looked extremely well. Miss Woodburn, as My Grandmother, wore an effective gown, the Poudre hair suiting her well: the long straight folds of her frock were very graceful. Mrs. Peterson went as a Greek Lady, as did Lady Robinson. Miss Hanby made a pretty Punchinello. Miss Pratt as an Ethiopian maiden looked very nice. Mrs. Dring was dressed as a Spanish Lady and it became her splendidly. Miss Worgan looked well. Miss Wernecki as Di Vernon was a great success. Mrs. D. King went as Lady Teazle, her sister was Olivia, Miss Broacker as a witch, Miss Patterson, wore Watteau, pink and white. There were several Japanese costumes which are always becoming. Miss Eggar went as a Black Diamond: it was a most effective gown. Miss Hemingway, as the Belle of New York, had many admirers. One charming little lady went as a Work box. Miss King looked very nice as a Puritan. Amongst the men, Mr. Pugh as the "Sporting Times," Mr. Power as a Light Dragoon 1765, Mr. R. Pugh as a Jockey. Sir G. Robinson as a Monk, Mr. Douglas White as Lord Chesterfield, Mr. Harvey, Billiards, Dr. Hossack, the Knave of Hearts, Mr. Hayes, Grasshopper were among the best, though there were several other excellent ones. There were a great number of ladies in evening dress. Lady Power Palmer's frock was exquisite, over a peticoat of white satin with deep white frill of chiffon headed with pink was worn a train of handsome brocade in a design of roses: the bodice was made of deep pink velvet fastened across with lovely diamond buttons. Mrs. Rampini was daintily growned in pink silk over chiffon, the skirt was especially pretty. Mrs. Less was in white satin with bunches of lilac. Mrs. Bankier looked very well, she was Poudre and wore a yellow satin frock. Mrs. G. Henderson was in black and white. Lady Jenkins was the deep shade of maisve, almost pink and trimmed with a deep chiffon fichu, Mrs. Pratt a handsome black dress. Mrs. Pugh was also in black. Mrs. Harington wore black with sequin trimmings, Mrs. L. Daniel in white, Mrs. Patterson in deep cream brocade, orange velvet, Mrs. Silk in white brocade over lace with silver trimmings and deep orange roses.

The Ball was pronounced on all sides to be a great success, owing mainly to the efforts and admirable arrangements of the Ball Secretaries, Mrs. Stone and Mr. Hills, everything went without a hitch. The arrangement of the room and stairs fell to Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Bankier, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Pratt, and others whose deft fingers went far to produce so excellent an effect. It was a full ball, as over 500 tickets were taken at the door. It was a pleasure to see Mrs. Pugh, as usual, taking a great interest in all concerning a charity, whose inception is due to her.—"Englishman."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	4	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	6
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	9	20	137
Total plague deaths to date	80,923	66,853	
Same date last year	32	26	222

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending on Tuesday last was 982 as against 957 during the previous week. Of the total number 154 died from plague and 2 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 118 and 4 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,642, while that of plague was 244.

MARK TWAIN ON ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

MARK Twain presided at Mr. Winston Churchill's first lecture in New York, and, according to the *Standard's* correspondent, his introduction was characteristic and impartially severe upon both England and the United States. He referred to Mr. Churchill as his honoured friend, whose English father and American mother made a blend which constituted a perfect man. England and the United States were also kin, even in their sinful wars.

Mr. Churchill disagreed with him regarding the righteousness of the Transvaal war, but that was of no consequence, for perfect agreement existed only in Heaven, where there was room to hope that ultimately the proceedings might be brightened by some differences of opinion.

For years he had been volunteer ambassador to promote alliance of heart and hand between America and the Mother Country. He admired England's unselfish stand for the open door and America's pious support of all open doors not her own. Both had manfully sustained China in not paying such fancy rates for extinguished missionaries as Germany extorted, although willing to take pay in fire crackers or provinces. China must wait for a revival of prosperity before she can afford any more missionaries. England and the United States also together wept at Port Arthur, while France and Germany helped to hold Japan, and Russia robbed her. He spoke seriously regarding England's timely moral support of the United States in striking the shackles from Cuba, and coupled the United States war in the Philippines with his condemnation of the Transvaal conflict.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden London

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE.

TRAGEDIES OF THE 'PRINZESS IRENE.'

THE N. D. L. steamer Prinzess Irene, which is making her maiden trip to the East, has had a somewhat eventful voyage. On the morning of the 29th November, about one o'clock, whilst superintending the mooring of the vessel on her arrival in Colombo Harbour, the chief officer, Mr. Hellemann, was knocked down by the hawser, which snapped from the strain in bringing the steamer up to the buoy. His right leg was badly fractured, the muscles and arteries being so torn that the unfortunate man lost a considerable amount of blood before receiving prompt surgical aid. In addition to the ship's doctor, there were two medical officers on board on their way to China. To them it was apparent at once that the accident was a serious one. In order that the patient should receive every possible chance of recovering, after first aid had been rendered, he was transported to the hospital in Colombo, where the leg was amputated above the knee. Relatively speaking, a considerable time had elapsed between the moment of the accident and the completion of the operation, three or four hours, and Mr. Hellemann had suffered so much from the shock that he never rallied and finally succumbed. His remains were buried later in the day, the funeral being attended by Captain Wettin, many of the passengers, the ship's band and as many of the crew as could be spared, as well as a detachment of German soldiers on their way to China. The deceased officer, who was very popular on board, was only 38 years of age, and was making his last voyage as chief officer previous to taking up the command of one of the Company's steamers. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his untimely death. The incident cast a deep gloom over the passengers, and Captain Wettin felt very keenly the loss of such an able and trustworthy officer. Mr. Hellemann was an officer in the German naval reserve.

Two days out from Colombo, in the Bay of Bengal another incident occurred to deepen the gloom of the passengers. The band had just finished playing, and the passengers were about to sit down to the midday meal, when one of the stewards jumped overboard from the after part of the steamer. Several of the passengers witnessed the affair, and one young fellow, a Dane, with great presence of mind, dropped a life buoy a few yards from the man, and was only restrained from jumping overboard to his rescue by representations that the man was insane and his gallantry might only result in the loss of another life. At the time, the steamer was travelling at the rate of about 16 knots per hour, and the man and three life buoys dropped overboard were rapidly left astern. The steamer was promptly turned round, and a boat was launched, but no trace of the unfortunate man was found. For a few minutes after jumping overboard, he was seen to float, and, had he been so disposed, he could easily have reached the first buoy thrown to him. But he made no effort to do so, and threw up his hands and disappeared. The case was one of deliberate and premeditated suicide. On the previous night, he had complained of being tired of the work on board, and spoke of his desire to be finished with it all. He was from 20 to 25 years of age, of a cheery disposition.—"China Mail, (Dec. 10).

MISSIONARY LADIES SLUNG ON POLES.

MR. Green, who, with his wife, one child, and Miss Gregg, of the China Inland Mission, was rescued by the expedition of the Allies to Paoting-fu, told Reuter's correspondent the cruel story of their sufferings at the hands of Boxers and anti-foreign Chinese. Their station was at Hwai-lu, some 120 miles south-west of Paoting-fu. On July 6 they fled from their home towards the coast, but were captured in a cave by Boxers. They were taken to Paoting-fu, whence they were sent by boat on the river towards Tientsin. Thirty miles from Paoting-fu the Boxer in charge said his orders were to behead the whole party, but he had decided to put them ashore instead. "We can only account for this apparent clemency," said Mr. Green, "by the fact that our little girl, with her winning ways, had made such friends with these Boxers that they had not the heart to murder us."

Helpless, homeless and starving, the party were again captured by Boxers, who maltreated them most shamefully. This is Mr. Green's story:

Mrs. Green and Miss Gregg they bound hand and foot and dragged round the thrashing floor by the hair. I was also treated in a similar manner. They then beat us severely with swords and sticks, and ended by binding the two ladies, one wrist to one ankle, and slung them in this manner from bamboos. Thus suspended they were carried to a village some three miles distant. Myself they bound to a pole by one arm, and carried me thus; even the two children were bound, though they were carried more tenderly. On arriving at the village we were thrown like bundles of straw in the mud, where we remained all night, Mrs. Green being left with her head in a pool of water, unable to change her position on account of her bonds. This brought on an acute attack of dysentery, our little girl, who was about twelve years old, also contracting the same disease, of which she shortly afterwards died.

The missionaries were then brought before the local officials who received orders for their immediate execution. The local gentry saved them, however, and they were sent back to Paoting-fu, where they were kept in prison for about six weeks, being liberated only on the arrival of the relief columns of Europeans.

SHERIDAN'S MILITARY FIRES.

Major Jones, the former Liberal member for the Carmarthen Boroughs, who took part in Sheridan's famous ride, writes thus in his paper, the "Shipping World": "If to burn the homes of prisoners in our hands who could not possibly be guilty of treachery or breach of faith towards our Army or commanders be necessary to stamp out the crackling scattered fires of war in South Afria, why burn away! But don't seek a parallel in the campaign of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley—don't assert that Grant ordered or suffered the application of the torch to the homes of Lee's soldiers then fighting around Richmond or filling northern prison camps; for it is not true. The fertile valley of Virginia was one of Lee's richest sources of supplies for his army, while the incursions of expeditions into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and finally to the very suburbs of Washington, were disturbing Grant's plans and causing periodical anxiety regarding the safety of the capital; therefore Grant ordered Sheridan to attack early, sweep the valley, burn the granaries and hay-stacks and army stores, and destroy the communications with Richmsond. The order was executed to the full; we saw the flaming barns and stores and fodder reflected on the chill autumn sky; there was nothing left for the army of Northern Virginia. But no home of friend or foe was burnt; safeguards were readily supplied by Sheridan's instructions; Richmond (later), set on fire by retreating Confederates (soldier or civilian), was saved by Grant's men. We heartily welcome Mr. Chamberlain's changed attitude and elevated tone regarding the conduct of the war and official incendiarism as conveyed in his speech on Friday. But whatever the policy is to be—whether that pronounced in the Lords or promised in the Commons—let not the blame of home-burning be in any way linked with the name of Sheridan who is dead."

IN THE PYRENEES.

M. EDMOND ROSTAND, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," has gone to Cambo to recruit. Cambo is a pretty little Basque village in the valley of the Nive, about eight miles from Bayonne. It is generally described by Paris correspondents as "a mountain village in the Pyrenees." As a matter of fact, the village, though perched on a high bank above the Nive, is only about 100 feet above sea-level, while the neighbouring hills, though charming in outline and colouring, are far from being mountains.

This part of the Basses Pyrenees has a special interest for English people because Wellington's army wintered there in 1811, after fighting its way up from Pasages and Fuenterabia across the Bidassoa. The winter quarters of the army extended from Guethary, on the coast, right across to Cambro, and Wellington himself lived at a house, now the Hotel de Paris, down near the suspension bridge at Cambo-les-Thermes. The Guards Cemetery, a short away out of Bayonnet tells some of the story of the heavy fighting just before the Peace of Toulouse, and another part may be found in the pages of "The Subaltern."

AMERICAN COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS.—We have received from Mr. W. D. Graham, the present Secretary in Bombay of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., a copy of the handbook relating to American Cotton Crop movements annually published by the Company. In the form of statistical tables information is given dealing with the various phases of the cotton crop. The tables are of great value and assistance to all connected with the cotton trade.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 2.

Wednesday's observation show that the barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, North-Western and Central Provinces, and has fallen slightly to briskly in Assam and Burma. The depression in Punjab has filled up. Pressure continues low in Central Provinces, where it is in considerable to large defect. It is in considerable defect in Bengal. Temperature is in large to very large defect in North-West India and in considerable to large defect in North Bengal and Chota Nagpur. It is in considerable to very large excess in Central Provinces and Deccan and in considerable excess in Power Bengal. The temperature is in very large defect over the Northern India as far as east of Behar. Showers have been received in Simla and Mussoorie hills, Punjab, North-Eastern Provinces. Chota-Nagpur, Behar, and Bengal. Hazaribagp, Ranchi and Chaibassa have received one inch.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF JANUARY.

SIMLA, DEC. 11

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·099	Calm	1	55·4	40·5	97	..	1·38	+0·86
Sirsa	30·036	Calm	1	56·8	40·5	100	...	0·57	+0·17
Delhi	30·013	NW	1	57·2	50·1	86	...	1·39	+0·98
Agra	30·036	NW	3	61·0	49·9	96	—	1·57	+1·21
Cawnpore	30·028	Calm	0	61·1	46·5	93	..	1·48	+0·96
Allahabad	29·982	NW	3	59·9	55·4	95	0·01	3·08	+2·58
Jhansi	30·079	Calm	6	59·7	48·2	71	0·01	1·72	+1·45
Jacobabad	30·06	Calm	0	56·0	41·5	90	..	1·58	+1·24
Karachi	30·047	ESE	5	68·8	51·2	75	...	0·00	...
Jeypore	30·082	Calm	1	60·2	43·0	100	...	0·58	+0·24
Ajmere	30·079	NE	2	61·0	41·3	95	..	1·15	+0·81
Deesa	29·990	ENE	14	70·5	50·5	65	..	0·01	—0·21
Ahmedabad	29·953	NE	4	76·7	53·7	61	...	0·00	—0·54
Bhuj	29·987	NE	10	66·8	52·0	74	...	0·00	—0·10
Jamnagar	29·978	NNE	9	69·0	48·3	69	...	0·00	—0·91
Rajkot	29·993	N	10	73·9	43·0	63	...	0·00	—0·40
Bhownagar Para	29·931	NW	6	76·9	46·7	61	...	0·00	—0·65
Veraval	29·929	NNE	4	80·0	55·3	58	..	0·00	—0·96
Neemuch	30·067	Calm	4	68·0	[illegible]	93	..	0·66	+0·18
Indore	29·994	NE	4	72·8	49·6	88	..	0·00	—0·88
Saugor	30·02	NE	4	69·9	54·1	84	...	0·91	—0·34
Jubulpore	29·952	NNE	6	70·9	58·3	94	0·11	1·51	+0·51
Hoshangabad	29·989	NE	5	73·7	58·2	85	...	0·90	—0·36
Khandwa	29·961	NE	4	82·2	[illegible]	82	...	0·00	—0·91
Raipur	29·927	NNE	7	83·8	60·7	80	...	0·00	—0·87
Nagpur	29·918	NNE	8	84·8	[illegible]	82	...	0·00	—1·61
Amraoti	29·919	NNE	7	84·1	61·8	73	...	0·11	—1·30
Akola	29·920	Calm	3	85·0	59·0	61	..	0·00	—1·80
Surat	29·898	Calm	4	80·0	52·6	67	...	0·00	—0·19
Malegaon	29·960	S	4	88·4	59·4	75	...	0·00	—1·05
Bombay	29·101	ENE	11	82·4	66·5	70	...	0·00	—0·77
Poona	29·951	ENE	8	87·5	53·1	74	...	0·00	—1·59
Ahmednagar	29·945	W	7	84·9	52·5	58	...	0·00	—1·20
Aurangabad	29·937	Calm	8	83·3	55·7	46	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	29·913	NW	8	89·2	63·1	41	...	0·05	—1·72
Ratnagiri	29·892	Calm	4	85·4	66·4	76	...	0·00	—0·62
Belgaum	29·903	Calm	8	83·3	57·9	70	...	0·00	—2·26
Goa	29·891	ENE	10	84·5	72·4	93	..	0·01	—1·19
Karwar	30·890	E	4	87·3	68·0	89	...	0·00	—2·75
Mangalore	29·884	ESE	2	87·8	71·9	75	...	1·17	—2·40
Calicut	29·874	ENE	10	88·2	71·5	78	...	2·63	—3·76
Cochin	29·870	NNE	...	92·5	73·7	75	...	4·61	—4·03
Bangalore	29·931	ESE	9	82·8	63·8	77	...	0·86	—3·30
Secunderabad	29·892	E	6	87·1	65·1	82	...	0·83	—1·20
Masulipatam	29·902	SSE	8	86·5	68·6	74	..	0·46	—7·67
Bellary	29·917	SE	3	100	65·2	63	..	0·03	—2·24
Cuddapah	29·103	NE	G	91·2	68·5	68	...	1·68	—4·18
Madras	29·829	N	7	[illegible]	71·5	84	..	5·55	—13·81
Coimbatore	29·911	E	3	[illegible]	69·6	81	...	2·16	—2·01
Trichinopoly	29·899	NNE	4	89·5	70·9	80	...	7·90	—0·06
Negapatam	29·898	NW	12	82·2	73·9	89	...	33·54	+5·05
Colombo	29·838	NE	9	91·5	74·0	91	...	13·45	—6·63
Aden	29·948	NE	4	83·3	74·4	83	—	0·04	—0·63

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy 26

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure in Rajputana, the Punjab, Central India and at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor and Hoshangabad, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight,

Winds are very variable in direction, being northwesterly in the North-West Provinces and at Rajkot, Sholapur, Madras and Negapatam, westerly at Ahmednagar and north-easterly or south-easterly in most other places. The force has been moderate to light.

The day temperature is from 5° to 13° cooler than usual in Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Jubulpore. The minimum temperature also is lower than usual in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India and at Jhansi and Cawnpore, but elsewhere it is generally in excess of normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Cochin, and the lowest 40° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mangalore and Secundarabad and in the Central Provinces.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Jubulpore, Allahabad and Jhansi.

Pressure is abnormally very low over nearly the whole of the reporting area. Weather in the north is becoming gradually settled. In South Madras there are slight indications of probability of light local rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st January, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·873
Temperature of the Air	degrees	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·2
Dew Point		63·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·660
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		70·2
General Directions of wind*		NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	2[illegible]5

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—January 1.

10 p.m.	73·4

WEDNESDAY—January 2.

1 a.m.	67·8
10 a.m.	74·3
2 p.m.	77·5
4 p.m.	75·4

SOME seven years ago Mr. Joseph Knight, of Holyhead, conceived the idea that air power might be utilised for driving engines, and produced a model which was found to work admirably. On submitting the invention to eminent engineering experts they spoke of it in glowing terms and declared it to be the coming power as a propelling force. It is claimed that by this invention coal will be done away with as a motive power and the entire cost of coal saved. It will also end the smoke nuisance, while the saving to ships in storage room and time will be incalculable. The Admiralty are reported to be negotiating with the inventor, and if all that is claimed for the invention be true it will, of course, revolutionise the Navy. The inventor, the son of a Kingstown man, is only twenty-five, and for years has been engaged in electric and marine engineering work.

A GENTLEMAN in the North-East was very anxious to gain a seat, and began courting a constituency more than a year ago. His wife, an English lady, visited the country folk to aid his cause, and came to a farmer who was starting a brick factory, and immediately she became greatly interested in bricks. A week ago she was again in the same parish, and met as she thought the same man, and stopped to speak to him. "And how do your bricks get on?" she asked, eager to show her sympathy. As it happened the man was wearing a new pair of trousers, and imagined she referred to them. "Its rale kin' of yo to ask, mum,' he said. "They were a trifle ticht at first, but they fit fine noo."

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

The TWENTY-FIFTH SERIES OF WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES for the year 1900-1901 will be delivered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on the undermentioned days, commencing at 5 p.m. each day.

SUBJECT.

English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources.

LECTURER.

Mr. Principal M. MACMILLAN, B.A.—The Lectures are open to the public.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 3rd January 1901.

SYNOPSIS OF LECTURES.

LECTURE I.—January 3rd—Position of English among the Indo-European Languages.
LECTURE II.—January 4th—Anglo-Saxon Literature Caedmon, Alfred.
LECTURE III.—January 5th—Anglo-Saxon compared with later English.
LECTURE IV.—January 7th—How the Norman Conquest affected the English Language Chaucer's Poetry.
LECTURE V.—January 8th—Chaucer's English.
LECTURE VI.—January 9th—English Words taken from European Languages.
LECTURE VII.—January 10th—English Words taken from non-European Languages.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Itinda, 3,368 tons, Captain G Clarke, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Rudelsburg, 1,581 tons, Captain E Braitung, cleared yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Foreric, 2,591 tons, Captain R A White, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, 22nd December, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F Hughes, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Jeddah, 16th December, via Aden with a cargo of specie and general and 143 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Ketsey, Miss Stevens, Mr B R Khajin and 65 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Maria Teresa, 1,922 tons, Captain T Rassevich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Vladivostok, 21st November, with a general cargo and Mr Mulchund, Mr Dadandas, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S Co's s s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain A Adams, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi, 29th December via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mollison, Mr Cole, Mr. and Mrs Barnes, Mrs LeGros, Mrs Perry, Mr B H Vakil, Mr H Nathoobhoy Mr Moody, Mr Stephenson, and 296 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date. Agent
Tenasserim		Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy				Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx		Phillips		Royal Navy
Foreric	2591	White		M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill		M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer		M M & Co
Dragoman	2215	Waters		M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber	P Gulf	M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field		P & O Co
Hibernia	15 6	Milne	Antwerp	A Montocleoff
Oriental	3084	Jephson		P & O Co
Pemba	986	Martyr		M M & Co
Electra	656	Griey		E T Co
Zamania	2892	Lee		M M & Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes		B & P S N Co
Terrier	1008	Campjard		R S & Co
Maroa	4451	Adams		M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Peck		M M & Co
Croydon	2110	Butler		M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard		P & O Co
Kohinoor	1835	Corran		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent.
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Antwerp	10-1	F Muir & Co
D	Berk Hall	2737	Peterson	Antwerp	10-1	J Mackintosh
F	Rudelsburg	1616	Braitung	Hamburg	2-1	Glade & Co
H&J	Adelina Patti	1989	Sinclair	Marseilles	7-1	J M & Co
K	Ettrickdale					
N	Olivemoor	1920	Jones	Rothendom	3-1	M M & Co
	(Transport).					
P	Fultala	2692	Cave	Somaliland	6-1	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Satrunji	547	Ahamed	Mangalore	4-1	Sheprd & Co
	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	G.lf	3-1	Do
	Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	5-1	Do
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Massilia	2903	Leyon	China	16-1	P & O S N Co
3	Sirdar	2264	Rawlings			Bombay Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Bennet	Japan	7-1	P & O S N Co
8	M Teresa	1922	Rassevich	China	6-1	A L S N Co
9	Pekin	25.3		London	5-1	P & O S N Co
10	Hiroshima Maru					
14	Dumra					
15	Cy of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Hamburg	7-1	F F & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Pachumba	545	Rickford	Karachi	8-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Jeddah Dec 16.
"	Foreric s	White	Calcutta Dec 22
2	Zamania (Transt)	Lee	SouthamptonDec25
	Maria Teresa s.	Rassevich	Vladivostok Nov21
	R I M S Canning	Kendall	Rangoon Dec 22
	Bengo Portugese Gunboat	Carvalho	Damaun Jan 1

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Coromandel s	Vibert	Shanghai.
"	Atlantian(Transt)	Wallace	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—
Steamer Itinda, Clarke, for Rangoon.
" Kilwa, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.
" Rudelsburg, Braitung, for Hamburg via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bezwada, for Calcutta.
" Maria Teresa, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 2.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—55 cwt myrabollams Kurmalli B Sajan; 2100 cwt bonemeal, Shuriff Bhimjee; 500 cwt castorseed 4760 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwt mussoor A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dido s—400 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 575 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 110 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams K Joosub and Co; 2550 cwt rapeseed 1275 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed 10398 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers; 1037 cwt myrabollams H T Mamed Eyeb; 4002 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

City of Lucknow s—92 cwt gum Cosser and Co.
Sirdar s—2091 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.
Rudelsburg s—1 pot geranium oil Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Lucknow s—4012 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 500 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 600 cwt teelseed and 1607 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 2820 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dragoman s—7500 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers 2270 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hiroshima Maru s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.
Maria Teresa s—450 bales twist R S [illegible]oonwalla and Co; 500 bales twist Talati and Co; 300 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 3053 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist P F Talati.
Tientsin s—500 cwt onions R M Jaffer and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Teresa s—300 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 447 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
Tientsin s—119 bales twist Talati and Co
Hiroshima Maru s—82 cwt sandalwood chips, Jeena Kika.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—450 bales cotton Tata and Co; 200 bales cotton Glade and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—1200 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 1000 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd December 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,08,000	2,01,000	4,000	3,13,000
Or per mile of Railway	234	436	9	679
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	23,13,231	44,42,145	65,355	68,20,731
Total for 25 weeks	24,21,231	46,43,145	69,355	71,33,731
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,538	3,13,918	1,799	4,23,255
Per mile of Ry. do.	233	681	4	918
Total to corresponding date do.	22,73,205	54,44,930	62,706	77,80,891

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 1,10,255
Do. to date .... " 6,47,160

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th December 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	3,99,000	7,000	5,06,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	243	4	308
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,506	68,61,018	1,31,021	95,62,545
Total for 24 weeks	26,70,506	72,60,018	1,38,021	1,00,68,545
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,434	4,39,339	5,653	5,66,426
Per mile of Ry do.	74	267	3	344
Total to corresponding date do.	26,58,786	85,81,162	1,55,527	1,13,95,475

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 60,426
Do. to date .... " 13,26,930.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANGE—December 21, at Doolahat, North Lakhimpore, the wife of Edward E. Grange, of a son.

TOBIN—December 27, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant W J T bin, Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

MORRISON—December 13th, at Bareilly, the wife of Andrew Morrison, R. and K. Railway, of a son.

TARLETON—December 27th, at Sehore, Central India, the wife of Fred. J. Tarleton P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—TALLENT—December 28, at the Congregational Chapel, Davidson Street, Madras, by the Rev C G Marshall of the London Missionary Society, F G Brown, Sergeant-Instructor, Coorg and Mysore Rifles, to Alice, youngest and only surviving daughter of Captain H Tallent, I S M D.

CHANNEY—KOCH—December 22, at the Church of the Epiphany, Tezpur, Assam, by the Rev S Endle assisted by the Rev Russell Payne, Graves, youngest son of the Rev Joseph Channey, Rector of Dromiskin and Rural Dean of Athardee, Ireland, to Brenda Mabel, only daughter of Rev Chas A Koch, Government Chaplain, Colombo.

BARKER—GIBSON—At all Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, on the 24th December, 1900, Philip Longueville Barker, Indian Civil Service, son of the Revd. F. Barker, of S. Gile's Rectory, Salisbury, to Edith Agnes Gibson daughter of the late Revd. Henry Atkinson Gibson of Linslade, Bucks.

SHAW—BRIDGMAN—December 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, Haldwani, Kumaon, by the Ven. Archdeacon Watkins, Herbert Huntley Shaw, to Lucie Gertrude, only daughter of Mr. Edward Bridgman and grand-daughter of the late Mr. John Hall Bridgman of Leura, Gorakhpur.

KNOX—LOCH—at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, on New Year's Eve, Robert Welland Knox, Captain, Indian Medical Service, third son of Mr. Justice Knox, to Lilian Margaret, third daughter of the late Colonel John Lewis Loch, late Inspector-General of Police, Central Provinces.

DEATH.

MARTINS—December 18, at his residence, Belgaum, of remittent fever, Maxy P Martins, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

THE FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE.

THE new volume of Australian History, which has now been opened, marks also a new chapter in the history of the British Empire. It has revivified the torpid agitation in favour of Imperial Federation, the federation which will put an end to "the isolation of England" and establish an alliance against which other nations may combine in vain. Until now, as Mr. F. P. de Labilliere puts it, England and the Colonies have stood with extreme courtesy bowing to each other at the threshold of federation like two over-polite Chinese gentlemen, neither of whom will take a step forward before the other. The inauguration of the Commonwealth, described in our telegrams this morning, fixes the point at which the two cease bowing and begin to move. People speak of the neighbouring colony as Australia without fully realising its extent and the dimensions of the newly-federated commonwealth and lose sight of the fact that it is as large as the United States and only a fifth less in area than the whole of Europe. As was only natural over such a vast area and among a huge and varied population, opinions as to the desirability of federation were far from unanimous, and public opinion in its favour was a plant of distinctly slow growth. Indeed, it is now half a century since the scheme was first mooted, when Australia was, so to speak, in swaddling clothes. It was embodied in a "Bill for the Better Government of Her Majesty's Subjects," which was before the British Parliament in 1849, wherein provision was to be made for the creation of a General Assembly for two or more of the colonies as circumstances might require. It was sought to equip Australia with the means of federation at, practically, the outset of her career. The House of Lords, however, disapproved of the clauses so providing, and the result was that the Bill became law without them. Thus was this first attempt stifled and Lord Grey in his dispatch on the subject to Governor Fitzroy, of New South Wales, indicated that "Her Majesty's Government have been the less reluctant to abandon for the present this portion of the measure which they proposed inasmuch as in New South Wales it appeared, as far as they could collect the opinion which prevails on the subject, not to be regarded as of immediate importance, while in the other colonies objections had been expressed to the creation of any such authority." To this Earl Grey added the following opinion, which is interesting in view of more recent events:—"I am not, however, the less persuaded that the want of some such central authority to regulate matters of common importance to the Australian colonies will be felt and probably at a very early period; but when this want is so felt it will of itself suggest the means by which it may be met." It is not necessary to follow the scheme through the succeeding steps in detail. Suffice it to say that thirty-four years passed before a Federal Council first met at Hobart. The late Sir Henry Parkes was then Premier of New South Wales and he it was who called together a "national convention for the purpose of devising and reporting upon an adequate scheme of Federal Government." This was the commencement of the movement whose culmination is reported this morning.

The hour came and with it the man. And now we are looking out for the statesman who shall lead us to the federation of the Empire. Imperial Federation, writes Mr. Edward Salmon, in the latest number of the "Fortnightly," has apparently overtaken British statesmanship much as Lord Roberts overtook the Boers. It finds imperial statesmen discomfited and unprepared. Mr. Salmon argues that the time for Imperial Federation has come; but not the man, and says: "If history should unhappily be called upon to record that the federation movement proved a failure despite repeated promises of success, the explanation will be that no leading statesman could be found who would make it the business of his life to place himself at its head and remain there. Great and Greater Britain cry aloud for a Markos or a George Washington." Mr. Salmon is an enthusiast. "Go slow," wrote the Marquis of Lorne, fifteen years ago, and he would doubtless repeat it to-day. Earl Grey's observations in regard to the Bill of '49 may be applied to-day in connection with the Imperial scheme. "When the want is so felt it will of itself suggest a means by which it may be met." Lord Salisbury, sometime ago, invited a deputation of the Imperial Federation League to formulate a plan and, as Mr. Salmon is prone to admit, though the League heroically accepted the invitation it went to pieces in consequence. It did out confessing its failure to do more than advocate an ideal. The hour had not come. Nor has it yet. But it is approaching. The newly acquired colonies must be settled and the Australian inter-colonial scheme be reported as working smoothly, before the greater project can be undertaken. Discussing "the Future of the Heritage" in his work on the Rise of the Empire, Sir Walter Besant indicated what lies before those who would see the colonies and the mother country firmly united in the bonds of kinship and affection. The one thing needful, he says, is so to legislate, so to speak and write of each other, so to encourage each other, that the bond may be strengthened and not loosened. We want, said he, an everlasting alliance, offensive and defensive, such an alliance as may make us absolutely free from the fear of any other alliance which could crush us. But as Sir Walter Besant also said, "we have to rely very largely upon time. As time advances and prosperity increases with it there comes a better understanding of history and the situation; people begin to realise the meaning of the common possessions; they begin to understand in quiet chambers, and away from the crowded Bourse the great and glorious future possible—nay certain—for a United Federation of the English speaking States."

Many of our readers will remember the inauguration of the Imperial Institute in 1893, when Mr. W. E. H. Lecky delivered his wonderful address. Maxims and influences, said he, very different from those which made England what she is, are in the ascendant, and the clouds upon the horizon are neither few nor slight. But, he added, whatever fate may be in store for Great Britain they might at least confidently predict that no revolution in human affairs can now destroy the future ascendancy of the English language and of the Imperial race; whatever misfortunes, whatever humiliations, the future may reserve to us, they cannot deprive England of the glory of having created this mighty empire. Anti-federationists have borne those words in mind and employed them in prognostications of the downfall of the Empire. But the purpose of Mr. Lecky was not that they should be regarded in the light in which Anti-federationists would hold them but rather as solemn warnings against the ruthless tampering with existing conditions and of the necessity for looking well ahead. Inability or unreadiness to formulate a scheme which would define the relations of the members of the Empire, instead of leaving them dependent on wholly sentimental bonds, was always the cause of mirth among the Anti-federationists, says Mr. Salmon. Both parties should recognise that with the secession of the colonies would begin the downfall of the Empire, the shadow of which Mr. Lecky may have imagined. Then the wise thing to aim at is clearly to strengthen those bonds. But, as Lord Lorne said, the national policy must not be to tighten them as men would draw tight a slack rein to curb a restive horse. It must be done carefully and cautiously, for one rough movement may imperil the fabric. The old colonies are willing and anxious for federation. The new ones are not entitled to dictate on the point. Years will certainly be necessary, writes Mr. Salmon, to secure the final adoption of any federal constitution for the Empire, but until a plan is drawn up by experienced statesmen the discussion must be purely polemic. That any plan, however ingenious and however statesmanlike, will bristle with contentious points, will encounter strenuous opposition and will have to undergo moderation has been demonstrated by the experience of Australia. We doubt if any British politician is anxious to become a Markos or a George Washington. And there is no need for such a hero. No cut and dried scheme can be submitted for years to come. But Imperial Federation will form a plank in the platform of both political parties, now that both incline so strongly to imperialism. Out of the collective wisdom of the two parties, aided by that of the colonial legislative assemblies, will be evolved a workable scheme. Now is the time to educate and to agitate, not to formulate. The first step has been taken by Australia and in that country, as at home and in other colonies, it is held in the words of Sir Henry Parkes that by far the greatest hope that we can have of the larger federation being a fact in the near future lies in working it by means of the smaller federation which we have in our hands. From the colonies themselves, not from the mother country the next step must come and the next after that.

REPORTS which deal with the subject of postal work are always more than commonly interesting, but there are two sections of the annual record of the Indian Post Office that are of very exceptional interest. The first is that in which one can revel in the stupendous statistics of articles carried through the post and the other is that wherein we get some small idea of the difficulties and the danger amid which the servants of the Post Office in this country have to carry on their work. We grumble at the Postal Department for its few and trifling failures, but we are apt to forget the vastness of its work and the credit that is due for the greatness of its success. For instance during the last official year the number of articles passing through the post was over 509 millions, more than thirty two millions greater than in the previous years. Of letters and post cards alone there were many more than 448 millions, the increase in correspondence as compared with 1898-99 being in excess of twenty-nine millions. These are facts which supply a theme for rhapsody on the mass of romance, grief, passion, happiness, misery, ambition, and political and commercial diplomacy of which the Post Office is the unimpassioned bearer. But in this age if we make up in the number of our missives of all sorts we cut the matter short for the post card is more popular than an elaborate epistle. Last year in India the use of post cards increased to the extent of more than seventeen millions, this being greater than the increase in any other class of postal articles. The total number of post cards was over 206 millions, a figure four millions in excess of the number of prepaid letters. Of registered letters there were over ten millions, and the parcel business advanced by over three per cent. In the matter of inland parcel postage a much needed reform is under consideration. The foreign parcel traffic increased by 8·8 per cent and nearly 65 per cent of the whole of that business was with the United Kingdom. The percentage of delivery on the vast total of articles sent through the post was 99·13. The dead letter offices had to deal with 5,814,274 letters, post cards and other articles, excluding money orders. The work of this department deserves to be cordially recognised, for it has to cope with an amazing amount of carelessness and stupidity. A sample of the hopeless material this department has to work on is shown in the fact that within four months the Bengal Dead Letter Office alone had to deal with 4,443 letters, 2,292 newspapers, and 2,436 packets which had been posted without any address at all. In letters insufficiently addressed property to the value of Rs. 3,38,784 and £1,327 was found and the whole of it was successfully delivered to the owners with the exception of money and other articles amounting to Rs. 26,094 and £127. Over two million postal articles were returned to the senders by the dead letter office and 1,170,342 were found to be unreturnable. Regarding complaints against the Post Office during the year these numbered 22,393 and were slightly more than in 1898-99. Thirty five per cent were well-founded and forty per cent were entirely groundless, the enquiry into the remainder not having been completed at the end of the year. In numerous instances the balance lies on other shoulders than those of the postal officials. In reference to the recent loud complaints of damage to parcels from the United Kingdom said to be due to Customs examination we are told that the matter has been the subject of a careful enquiry. There are every year over 100,000 parcels received from the United Kingdom and only about four per cent are opened for Customs examination. During the last six years only 230 complaints of damage to such parcels have been made and it was ascertained that in only 26 of those 230 cases had the parcels been opened for Custom's inspection. Though the rules of the Post Office state that parcels for this country should be securely packed in substantial cases, this point has to be constantly emphasised. In five cases in 1898-99 in which ladies' hats were reported to have been damaged in transit it was found that the millinery had been sent out in card board boxes. The every day foolishness which the postal officials have to overcome and the more serious difficulties that attend their work in wild and remote districts are so elaborate that they afford matter for further consideration.

DR. RAI SHARODA KANTO LAHIRI, whose name was associated with the Chicago "medical diplomas" in a recent Government resolution, is circulating a bulky collection of papers by which he wishes to persuade the people that he is more sinned against than sinning. He declares "before God and man," that he obtained the degree of the "Doctor of Medicine" from the International University of Chicago, chartered by the State of Illinois, according to the laws of Illinois, after having passed duly the examinations held for the degree and securing seventy-five per cent. of marks on the whole. He further declares that he has been decorated with the degree from the halls of the University, before a Council convened and so it would be evident that he has not purchased it like other material objects, but has rather earned the fruits of his own labour—secured the degree with all the rights and privileges pertaining to it everywhere, after adducing sufficient proofs of his wide knowledge and ability in the Science and Practice of Medicine. By virtue of International law he claims to be recognised here as he has been recognised in the State of Illinois, which granted charters to the International University, under whose bye-laws again, he has graduated as an M. D. The terms of this solemn declaration before God and man are also addressed to the Viceroy, presumably because he is neither. But until his statement has been under the official microscope we do not see our way to assert that Dr. Rai Lahiri is right and his accusers wrong.

THE transport Atlantian, Captain W. S. Wallace, which brought Lumsden's Horse to Bombay, sailed yesterday at noon for Colombo.

MR. BIDDULPH will, it is understood, have the reversion of the Accountant-Generalship, Madras, but during his deputation to Patiala State Mr. Dobbie will officiate.

THE Calcutta Port Trust Inquiry Committee will pay a visit to Luff Point below Diamond Harbour on the 8th instant. They will thus be able to see for themselves whether the proposal for a coal export depot there is a feasible one.

THE Rangoon paper gives an account of Mrs. Vansomeren's serious riding accident on Wednesday. She was picked up unconscious near the boat house on the Royal Lakes and taken home, where she lies unconscious and in a critical condition.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Bengo, Commander, Ernesto Tavaris Almeida de Carvalho, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Damaun, having left that port on the 1st instant. She is on her way to Goa and has called here for coal and will probably leave either to-day or to-morrow.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy in Commemoration of his visit to Assam has presented a Challenge Shield to the volunteers of that province. The shield, which is a most exquisite piece of workmanship, bears the inscription "Assam Valley Light Horse." In the centre is a faithful and striking reproduction of a member of the corps in full uniform and on horseback. The shield is to be held by the best man-at-arms every year.

A VIOLENT public discussion is taking place, says the New York correspondent of the "Morning Leader," over the recent enormous development of Harvard University's Secret Society of Woman-haters. It originated in opposition to the "encroachments" of women in University life, and latterly has spread to other universities. Outsiders are eligible for membership, and the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Sir T. Lipton, and Lord Kitchener have been elected honorary members. The badge is a pair of trousers with a Greek motto, meaning "for men only." Several New York female associations meet on Wednesday to study out opposition measures.

A NOVEL experiment in domestic economy is about to be attempted in Brighton. Much has been done in the way of training servants, and one of the cleverest of the teachers under the School Board thinks that something may now be done in the way of training mistresses, the idea being that ladies who themselves thoroughly understand the art of housewifery will be those most likely to secure the best servants. To this end a large house in a fashionable quarter will be employed and worked practically in the best style from garret to basement. The experiment is largely the outcome, of a discussion on the servant question at the recent conference in Brighton of the National Association of Women Workers, and Lady Louise Loder, Mrs. Wilberforce, wife of the Bishop of the diocese, and the Hon. Mrs. Campion are among the ladies who have already given the project their patronage.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD writes of the Lily of the Valley:—The plant is a native of the Old World from Greece and Asia Minor, across European and Western Asiatic Russia to the Arctic Circle, and from this area it has spread widely both eastward and westward. It is a doubtful native of England, and is certainly not a native of Ireland, and probably not of Scotland. But wherever it is transplanted, within certain latitudes, it spreads with the rapidity and luxuriance of an indigenous plant. It was carried to the Americas by the European colonists of the New World, where it rapidly became acclimatised along the banks of the Sassafras River, Delaware River, Delaware, and among the upland valleys of Virginia, and on the tops of the mountains in Carolina. In the literature of the West it is first unequivocally referred to in a prescription by Marcellus Virgilius Florentinus, in his commentaries on Dioscorides, published in folio 1540. All this, is very well known, particularly in the United States of America, where there is sounder and more generally diffused clergy on the common things about us—a knowledge of which is so efficacious in promoting pure patriotism and orderly citizenship—than in any European country, not excepting Germany.

THE BRITISH OFFICER.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

THE BRITISH OFFICER AS A FIGHTER.

IT is not necessary to point out at any length, writes Mr. Winston Churchill in a "Pall Mall Magazine" article, how ridiculous and offensive all this wild language is, or how much pain and bitterness is caused to far larger classes than those who use it are probably aware. Persons who write and talk in such a strain are greater enemies to reform in the Army than any stiff-necked official at the War Office, and their violence is just as paralysing as the red tape that excites their fury. The reputation of the British officer has been made and maintained in various countries, and his fighting qualities have won the respect and admiration of many breeds of military barbarians; neither was he found inferior to Continental prototypes in the Napoleonic wars, nor in the Crimea. It is quite true that since those days the weapons of war have entirely changed; but war as an art and as an ordeal remains very much the same. The same classes of people in every country aspire to be officers in the army. What evidence is there that the classes upon which the British Army draws have become relatively inferior to those upon which other armies depend? On the average the young man from the British public school is as fine a specimen of civilised humanity, considering character, mind, and body together, as can be found. Of course he is not so terrible a fighting animal as men who are born and bred in the bush or on the veldt, who live by their rifles and the keenness of their senses. The frontiersman has ever had a class for himself in the fighting scale. But it may be asserted that the raw material from which British officers are formed is at least as healthy and intelligent as that from which the officers of European armies are made.

THE BEST SET OF FELLOWS IN THE WORLD.

If, therefore, our officers are not satisfactory, it is our system of training that is at fault. The violence of the fanatics discourages moderate people from criticism of all kinds, lest they should seem to give countenance to these vile attacks. But having strongly repudiated such an idea, I will venture to assert that the British Army gets the best set of fellows in the world for its officers, but the system does not develop the best that is in them, nor does it always bring the best among them to high command.

OFFICERS AND RACEHORSES.

One fact is certain with regard to the training of officers: improvement is to be sought, not by adding to the amount of their routine duties or studies, but by offering greater incentives to individual exertion and ambition.

Some weeks ago a friend of mine displayed to me his stud farm and training stable, where many beautiful horses were bred and prepared for racing. He described how every season all the yearlings were broken and put in training, so that their capacity might be gauged. For the first few months all were treated alike. But very soon he began to discriminate: the yearlings were dealt with according to their quality; some were entered in the Derby, some became steeple-chasers, and others went to draw cabs. My friend said it would be a ridiculous waste of money to enter them all in the Derby, train them all for that classic race, and to allow them to run in it when they had come to the proper age. He said a man would be a perfect fool to do such a thing, and would very soon find himself in bankruptcy. Yet this is exactly what we do in the Army. Luckily the British Empire stands a good deal of knocking about.

The young officers come from the public schools to the Army every year as the yearlings pass from the paddock into the training stable. They are sound in wind and limb, high-spirited, healthy, and of a famous breed. With what care and thought should they be treated and prepared!—for we must trust them in the day of trial to carry our silken colours to victory, as did their sires of old. It were foolish to enter them all for the great races. We must pick out the likely ones and try to find for each a task suited to his quality; above all, we must give them chances of showing their capacity, and secure for ourselves opportunities of judging their class, for otherwise a time will come when we shall find that we have put our money on the wrong horse. We must have many trials and gallops—those sham fights of the turf—and we should find good judges to pronounce the results. All the horses alike will have to bear the saddle of routine; but since they must be swift and eager we must make it as light as possible, and to nerve their efforts and collect their stride must give them the spur of Rivalry and the bridle of Responsibility.

THE VIRTUES OF RIVALRY AND RESPONSIBILITY.

Rivalry and Responsibility—these are the two great influences which must be brought into the lives and training of our officers, not only to improve the general standard, but to ensure the promotion of the fittest. What a chorus of protest, this will raise! Rivalry it will be said, will be the death-blow of discipline; it will destroy the loyalty of the officer for another; it will make the social relations of the mess impossible. How will Lieutenat A. preserve friendly relations with his junior Lieutenant B., when he knows that B. is working tirelessly perhaps with greater talents to win promotion above him? How will Major X. who has served faithfully for eighteen years, look upon young Brevet-Major Y., who is regarded as certainly the best man to command the regiment, and so deprive X. of what he has worked for so long? What would Major X. say? And would not this kind of thing, besides promoting ill-feeling, lead to all manner of vulgar advertisement and servile currying favour? These are weightly objections, but surely they may equally be urged against the system that prevails in the wider world, and yet upon the whole the world progresses. Every one can record instances of the keenest competition proceeding between individuals without causing jealousy or—and this is our chief concern with regard to military life—personal bitterness. Football, polo, boxing, are tests which excite the nerves and passions of those who participate in them; yet how often perfect friendship is maintained between the individuals on opposite sides! Rival newspaper editors chaff each other across a hospitable table: competing students live in companionship in the same college: opposing candidates for Parliament often maintain or even establish the most cordial relations. So it is in the greatest competition of all. Statesmen striving strenuously against each other nearly always keep politics and private life separate. Why, then, should we not apply to the Army the principle so successful elsewhere? Personally, I cling to it as one of the fundamental principles of all human affairs. In trade, in commerce, in politics, or in war this universal formula holds good: "Open competition under the rules."

THE CHANCES OF THE SUBALTERN.

In the British infantry the subaltern has very little chance: his duties are almost entire routine; drill and pipe-clay occupy his time. Even the captain is held tight in the grip of absolute uniformity. The colonel insists on supervising every company, as well as commanding the regiment. There is a sealed pattern of everything. The cavalry falls under this ban too, and often a squadron leader of fifteen years' service is not allowed to exercise his own judgment upon the proportions of oats and hay his horses are given; but the infantry is the worse. There is less incentive to individual exertion; the results are apparent. I remember hearing Sir Bindon Blood say two years ago that from inquiries he had been making from officers commanding rest camps in India during the trooping season, he had learned that cavalry officers gave less trouble, were more adaptable and more ready with makeshifts. The Native Army offers in the earlier stages a much finer career than the British service. The subaltern almost immediately after joining finds himself in command of two companies, or perhaps, in the cavalry, of a squadron. When there is a war—and war always sleeps lightly on the Indian frontier—he leads a hundred and fifty Sikhs or Gurkhas. A few casualties may give him half a battalion. I have seen a subaltern of twenty in a native regiment commanding three hundred rifles, while in the British regiment of the same brigade the boy who had beaten him at Sandhurst tramped behind a half-company under his captain's eye. Afterward, though some

(*Concluded on page 6.*)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET.

BOER MOVEMENTS IN THE CAPE.

ALL FARMS BEING LOOTED.

FRESH COMMANDOS ACROSS THE ORANGE RIVER.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

General Knox is still following DeWet and has captured five of his waggons of supplies and 6,000 rounds of ammunition.

General French has also captured a large quantity of supplies. On the other hand the Boers have captured a British convoy worth £50,000 near Kuruman.

The Boers are looting all Farms in Cape Colony and are marching from Fraserburg to Beaufortwes.

The "Daily Mail" says in a telegram from Capetown, that two fresh commandos have crossed the Orange River and that the invaders now number 5,000 men.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

The inauguration of the Commonwealth at Sydney was a most brilliant affair.

The Indian and Imperial troops escorted Lord Hopetoun to the Centennial Park, where His Lordship was sworn in in the presence of myriads of people,

DUKE OF YORK PROMOTED.

H. R. H. the Duke of York has been promoted to Rear Admiral.

HONOURS FOR CHINA.

Major Halliday, Royal Marines, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for gallantry at Peking.

Colonel Johnstone, Royal Marines, has been gazetted Companion of the Bath for services in China.

RISING IN THE GAMBIA.

The Colonial Office is informed that a rising has taken place in the Gambia and a punitive expedition is now being organised.

LORD DUFFERIN AND THE LONDON AND GLOBE FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

Lord Dufferin had resigned the directorship of the London and Globe Financial Corporation before he was informed by letters of the Company's embarrassments and has since withdrawn his resignation and postponed his departure to the Cape.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2,

The Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady Jenkins, who had been on a visit to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Calcutta, have left for Bombay.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BALUCHISTAN.

Mr. Covin, Judical Commissioner in Baluchistan, has been granted one year's furlough from next month.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE AT CALCUTTA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

Colonel Lumsden and corps arrived here at dark and were given a very cordial reception. The route was lined by all the troops in garrison, British and Native. The streets were gay with flags and bunting. The Calcutta Light Horse Volunteers and Native Cavalry formed the escort. With torches and massed bands General Leach and the Lieutenant Governor met the train on arrival. A big and enthusiastic concourse of natives as well as Europeans assembled to welcome the corps.

H. E. the Viceroy, addressing the Lumsden's Horse at a reception at the Town Hall, to-night, said the corps had shown that Englishmen in India were not one whit behind their countrymen at home or their cousins in the Colonies in daring and risking and suffering for the flag that waves above us all. The reception was a brilliant affair.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

Major John Crimmin, Port Health Officer, Bombay, has been gazetted C. I. E.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business for Friday's meeting of H. E. the Viceroy's Legislative Council comprises only the appointment of Mr. Ashton to the Mines Bill Committee, and the introduction of a small Bill to enable soldiers, who have been confined in a Lunatic Asylum, to be discharged from the Army.

INCREASE OF PLAGUE IN BENGAL.

The plague returns for the past week show a further increase of the disease in Western Bengal.

THE LATE DR. KEESS.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay announces the death of Dr. James Keess, M.D., M.R.C.P., L.M., M.R.C.S., who died at Stuttgart (Germany) on the 29th ultimo. Dr. Keess was one of those men in India who from small beginnings rose to great eminence. Dr. Keess was raised to the exalted position of Deputy Surgeon-General of the Madras Medical Department. He served in the Subordinate Medical Department from the 11th September, 1848, to May 1855 became Assistant Sergeon on the 4th August 1856 till May 1862, during which time he also served as Civil Sergeon and Jail Superintendent of Karnal. He was appointed Professor in the Medical College and Fellow of the Madras University in 1882. In 1883 he became Principal and Professor of Medicine in the Medical College and Senior Physician of the General Hospital. Dr. Keess retired from the service in January 1887. He was the author of "Syllabus of Medicine for use of Medical Students," "Notes on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy," "History of the Madras Medical College," &c.

AN amusing incident occurred the other night in connexion with the Cage Bird Show in Gateshead. Most of the arrangements had been made and the birds tabled, when alarm was created by the "mewing" of a cat, which was distinctly audible in the large show room. The consternation was great, for a cat in a bird show is worse than a bull in a China shop, and a vigorous search was immediately instituted. Long, wearisome, and fruitless was the quest for tabby, and it was only after every corner had been explored, and all the likely and unlikely spots for concealment had been sifted, that a solution of the mystery dawned upon one member of the committee who was a little sharper than the rest. He discovered the cause of the disturbance to be a parrot, which had successfully counterfeited its feline enemy.

NAVAL WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE OF LIEUT. COURAGE, R. N., AND MISS BENN.

ONE of the prettiest and most attractive weddings that have been witnessed in Bombay for some time took place yesterday morning in St. Thomas' Cathedral, when Lieut. A. V. Courage, R.N., was married to Violet, the elder daughter of Mr. Percy Benn, of Cumballa Hill. The bride and bridegroom are extremely popular in Bombay society, and there was a large and brilliant gathering of well-known people to witness the ceremony. Lieut. Courage is generally known in Bombay as a dashing sportsman and a fearless rider, and as the bride is an equal favorite among her many friends, the wedding may so far be called the hymeneal event of the season. The ceremony itself was simple in that it was devoid of choral aid, but the wedding was nevertheless extremely picturesque. The altar was decorated with white chrysanthemums; palms and other tropical plants adorned the chancel and the main aisle was laid with scarlet cloth. The guests began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, among the first to enter the church being a number of naval officers. The central part of the cathedral was quickly filled by a fashionably dressed congregation, and a strong party of men from H. M. S. Magdala, under Mr. Rose, after being drawn up outside, entered the church and lined both sides of the central aisle. The bridegroom arrived shortly afterwards, wearing full uniform. He was accompanied as best man, by his brother Mr. A. Courage of the 15th Hussars, who is stationed at Meerut, and the latter was supported by Mr. J. P. Benn, of the Royal Artillery, brother of the bride. The bride advanced up the aisle, between the files of British sailors, leaning on the arm of her father and looking radiantly lovely. She was beautifully dressed in ivory duchesse satin, the skirt prettily trimmed with a deep flounce of handsome lace headed with orange blossom. The bodice was of tucked satin with yoke and sleeves of chiffon and lace. Her long court train, which fell from the shoulder and was draped with chiffon caught up at the end with a bunch of orange blossom, was borne by Miss Violet Cahusac, a pretty little maiden, who looked very sweet in a charming Greenaway costume of "eau de nil" chiffon over satin, the hem of the dress as well as her close fitting quaint little lace cap being trimmed with bunches of violets. The bride carried a lovely bouquet. The chief bridesmaids, Miss Benn, sister of the bride, and Miss Muir Mackenzie were alike handsomely dressed in cream satin with pink sashes. The skirts were tucked from knee to hem and the bodices had yokes of white chiffon and elbow sleeves of lace over the same material with fichus to correspond. They wore large white picture hats with pink roses. Mrs. Benn, the mother of the bride, wore a gown of green silk trimmed with handsome lace applique, the bodice having a broad collar of green panne and a vest of chiffon and lace. Before the ceremony the organist, Mr. Faulkner, played effectively the stately music from Lohengrin. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. F. N. Hill, senior Presidency Chaplain, and the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchells, Chaplain of Byculla; and the bride was given away by her father. As bride and bridegroom stood at the chancel rails and later on advanced and knelt at the altar they made a very striking picture. Kneeling at the foot of the white altar as the bright Indian sun streaming through the east end lights, fell full upon them. Behind was the brilliance of a fashionably dressed congregation and the blue and gold and scarlet of naval and military uniforms, the white clad files of sailors forming a good back ground. If happy is the bride that the sun shines on, no Indian bride should be unhappy; but here at any rate were all omens favourable for the future. A fair bride, a fair wedding and a bridegroom who looked all over the dashing naval officer that he is. The ceremony over, the bridal party proceeded down the main aisle to the vestry, the organ meanwhile pealing forth the music of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The brother officers of the bridegroom formed up on each side of the main entrance and as Lieutenant Courage and his bride left the cathedral, after signing the register. they passed beneath the arched swords of the naval officers. As they drove off the "Jack Tars" raised three lusty cheers.

At Cumballa Hill Mr. and Mrs. Benn held a reception, which was largely attended, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Spinner, Major and Mrs. Meyers, I.M.S., Mr. and Mrs. Symington, Mr. and Miss Edwardes, Mr. and Mrs. Mizaxas, Captain Pollard, Captain Greig, Mrs. and Miss Sassoon, Captain Greville, Mr. R. R. Owen, the Misses Curwans, the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell, Lady and the Misses Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. Rimington, Mr. Murdock, Major, Mrs. and the Misses Barry, Mr. E. Comber, Mr. Marshall Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Mr. and Miss Td, the Hon. Mr. W. Greaves, Mr. Courteney Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Glazebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Moncrieff Dick, Captain Quicke, I.M.S., Mrs. and Miss Strangman, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, the Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Macarthur, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Crawford and the Misses Crawford, Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Septimus Greaves, the Rev. Gray and Miss Gray, Captain and Mrs. Greet, Mr. Begbie, the Hon. Mr. Tait and the Misses Tait, Major Crimmins, V. C., and Mrs. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Justice Candy, Mrs. and Misses Candy Mr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Fosberry, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Major Baker, the Hon. Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. Mrs. and Misses Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Stauber, Mr. Schoen, the Hon. Muir-Mackenzie, Mr. Watson, Miss Barton, Mr. Baldrey, Major and Mrs. Childe I.M.S., Major and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Duncan, Royal Scots, Colonel and Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Horbury, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Crowe, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. Meikle, Mr. and Mrs. Boleau, Captain Rogers, Mr. Gell, Mr. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Stiven, Mr. and Mrs. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Daigleish, Mr. Ballantyne, Bengal Lancers, Captain Wood, Mr. Massotti, Mr. Condon, Captain Lock, Colonel Dimmock, I.M.S., Captain and Mrs. Beauchamps, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Crofton, Mr. Webb, Major and Mrs. Barton, Miss Parson, Captain and Mrs. Rowe, R.N.; Colonel Blannerhasset, Mr. Yeo, Captain Chichester, Mr. Froom, Mr. Medley, Officers of the Racoon; Captain Fords, Mr. John, Mr. Radford Young, Captain Robert, Captain Stoddart, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Captain and Mrs. Boileau, Mr. Thompson, 4th Hussars; Mr. Luard, Mr. J. P. Benn, R.A., and Mr. A. Courage, 15th Hussars.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Courage left by the afternoon train for Matheran, whence they will return and proceed to England. The bride's going away dress was of cream satin cloth, the skirt being trimmed with three frills edged with narrow gold galon. The bodice had a white and gold panne collar, a broad folded belt of gold galon and a vest of lace and chiffon. Her hat was of tucked white chiffon and gold galon with white aigrettes and turned up in front with a gold buckle.

The bride and bridegroom received a large number of handsome and costly presents.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING,

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander C. J. Kendale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 22nd December with the Durham Light Infantry for conveyance to Calicut and details for Bombay. She reached Calicut on the 30th and after disembarking the Regiment, left for Bombay the same day with the following details on board:—Captain Rolland, R.A., Sergeant Major Powell, wife and 2 children; 2 men, 2 women and 2 children. The Canning will leave for Rangoon on the 8th instant with the second wing of the Royal Fusiliers.

AN amusing story is told of a worthy P.M.O. to whom Baden-Powell applied for volunteers among his nurses, writes Reuter's correspondent. After some days the medico arrived at headquarters. "Look here," he said, "a lot of my young women would like to join, but they want, first of all, to know what the kit is to be like." B.-P. rapidly created a picturesque study of a pretty girl, made still more pretty by a khaki blouse and a B.-P. hat with green puggaree and a jay's wing. The nurses were delighted, and the P.M.O. returned the next day. "You can take your pick," he said; "they're all crazy to join."

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

AT the present moment the situation is extremely hazy; like the shipmaster nearing land on a foggy night, we know there is something about, but we do not know exactly where or what it is. "Why don't I write!" says a Tientsin correspondent; "simply because there is nothing to write about; the perennial difficulty of making bricks without straw. Upon my word, one might as well be at Timbuctoo as far as news goes. We are utterly in the dark, nor is the darkness confined to one set; the military and consular folk are about as well informed as the rest of us, and are as much on the hunt for authenticated information." And we learn that in Peking there is not much more known than in Tientsin. The result of this is that the news that one correspondent sends is contradicted by another. It is doubtful whether the foreign representatives have yet decided on the validity of the credentials of Prince Ching and Li-Hung-Chug. There are rumours, too, that in consequence of the disinclination of the Emperor and Empress-Dowager to return to Peking, a suggestion is being considered to place on the throne a grandson of Prince Kung, the sixth son of the Emperor Tao Kuang. This young prince is one generation later than the late Emperor Tung Chi, and the present Emperor Kuang Hsu, and his succession would be therefore correct according to Chinese ideas. There is a general desire, of course, among Chinese and foreigners alike, to see Kuang Hsu on the throne, and the selection of the grandson of Prince Kung is perhaps intended to assist the Emperor to make up his mind to return to his capital; for noone would willingly put up a new Emperor if Kuang Hsu would or could break loose from the virtual imprisonment in which he now is and once again take the reins of power. In reference, however, to the reported selection of a grandson of Prince Kung, we are assured that the Chinese will accept no Manchu as Emperor except Kuang Hsu or, temporarily, his younger brother. The appointment of any other Manchu would be the signal for rebellion all over China. In reality it would not be rebellion, for every Chinaman would be legally justified in rising to rescue his real Emperor, H.M. Kuang Hsu.

We wrote last week that we gave it as our impression that there would be no more organised fighting in the North this winter. The Foreign Powers and the Chinese both want peace. The Court at Hsianfu raises our hopes at one moment by making satisfactory appointments and then pacifies the Conservatives by promoting some reactionaries. There are indications at one moment that the Court is coming back to Peking, and then again we hear that the Empress Dowager has flown into a rage again, and declared that she will commit suicide if anyone mentions returning to her, and doom the offender to a terrible death at the same time; and that Wang Wen-shao is trembling in his shoes, and would give everying he is worth to get away from Shenshensi. But on the whole the indications are favourable, and we may expect by the time the winter is over, to see the demands of the Powers so modified that the Court will accept them. All the heads which have been demanded will not be brought in at once, but they will fall sooner or later, for there is no party even at the Court that seems to care very much about their ultimate fate. "You must be content," the negotiators are told, "with getting him banished now, and by and by we can revise his sentence as you wish."

We trust meanwhile that the negotiations over the Chuchou Massacre are not taking the shape of a bargain as to the number of coolies that are to be beheaded to make a sufficient reparation. The fate of the actual rioters is a small matter. In exacting punishment it is the future we are looking to; and the people whose fate is of consequence are the Governor, Liu Shut-tang who issued and recalled too late Prince Tuan's murderous proclamation. The Taotai Pao, who is in prison, the Chentai (Brigadier-General) who has fled, but can easily be caught, and the prefect, who helped to get up the riots. Justice should strike at the head not at the tail; the Governor, the Taotai, the Brigadier-General, and the prefect would probably feel no qualm if half the coolies in Chuchou were decapitated, and a big indemnity levied on the district. They must be made to feel in person, as the officials at Paotingfu have been.—*N. C. Herald.*

THE MADRAS S. P. C. A.

The Honorary Secretary has favoured us with the following Report of the Society's operations during last month:—

Number of cases prosecuted to conviction, 575; number of cases warned and acquitted by Magistrates 14; number of cases warned by Agents and Inspectors, 63; number of cases warned by Police, 2. "Receipts."—The receipts for November were as follows:—Police Court fines, Rs. 572-13-11; subscriptions and donations, Rs. 419; infirmary receipts, Rs. 70-12-0; donation from a gentleman as a penalty for the wanton destruction of a valuable pet cat, Rs. 100. Total Rs. 1,162-9-11. "Disbursements."—Pay of establishment, Rs. 458-6-0; pay of infirmary establishment, Rs. 172-14-0; infirmary charges, Rs. 42-0-3; contingencies, Rs. 30-11-9; house rent for 2 months, Rs. 75; advances; charges for Superintendent's tour to Mofusili, Rs. 39; charges for making and printing 2 sign boards for shelters, Rs. 13-12-0. Total Rs. 894-12-0. The number of night cases prosecuted and convictions obtained were 81.

P. S.—The Committee note with pleasure that the Society received the kind support of a good number of trading Firms in Madras.

From the above figures it will be observed that there is a sum of Rs. 357-13-11 in favour of the Society; 83 animals were admitted into the Infirmary for treatment, of which 28 were cases remanded by Magistrates and 58 were private cases. 64 patients, including those remaining from the previous months, were discharged cured; 7 dogs were destroyed at owners' request and 2 died. Two horses sent by Magistrates were destroyed as they were suffering from incurable diseases. One horse declared incurable and recommended for destruction by the Honorary Veterinary Surgeon was returned to the owner on receipt of the final order from the Magistrate.

A waler horse was admitted to the S. P. C. A Veterinary Infirmary on the morning of the 21st instant. The animal was suffering from high fever and showed symptoms of acute abdominal pain. He was treated for enteritis but died in 14 hours. On post mortem examination the cause of death was discovered. The larger bowels contained several pounds weight of sand and stones. The stones varied in size from seed to that of a marble. Among the contents of the bowels was also discovered a knife blade, a hair pin and a nail. The latter had punctured the wall of the bowel, and the surrounding tissue for about three inches was gangreous. These foreign bodies had caused much inflammation but the puncture caused by the nail was the direct cause of death.

WIDENING THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal is to be deepened and widened if Mr. Linden W. Bates, the London hydraulic engineer, who is now at Suez, reports that the work can be done within a reasonable figure. The Canal Company hopes that the great waterway can be enlarged by the use of dredges, which are comparitively inexpensive. There is great need of more room in the channel; for ships have been growing ever greater, while the canal has remained unchanged. Mr. Bates who is now going over the canal, is en route to Queensland, for whose Government he has built three colossal dredges on the Tyne. These are to be used in clearing the harbours of Queensland of mud and detritus. The largest of the trio is the Hercules, a sea-going dredge of 5,000 horse-power, and, by permission of the Queensland Government, it will be held in the Canal for a time and experiments made under the direction of Mr. Bates. If it proves that dredging is a satisfactory method of enlarging the waterway between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal Company will proceed forth-with to arrange for improvement on a large scale. Both the War Office and the Colonial Office are concerned in the enlargement of the Canal, and the request made to Mr. Bates to go to Suez was endorsed by the latter department.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RACES TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY NEXT.

TOMTIT Class Race—Start at 3 o'clock. Course No. 6.

Ship's boats (fancy rig) Handicap race to start at 3-10. Course No. 6.

Yachts' Handicap race in two batches, one starting at 3-15, the other at 3-35. Course No. 10, omitting Markboat at Butcher Island, Moorings Buoy.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday.

THE following are the result of the race sailed at 3-15 p.m. on Tuesday:—

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
Meg	Mr W Murray	5	5	3
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	10	4
Lorna	Surgn G R McMahon	5	10	33
Chitha	Capt G Lamb, I M S	5	10	50
Midget	Officers, R A	5	13	21

Course No. 5=3·8 miles. Wind W-N-W. Strength fresh. 1st prize won by Meg and 2nd prize by Titmouse.

FIVE plague cases and the same number of deaths were reported in Calcutta on Friday. The total mortality reported was 99. There were four cases of plague on Saturday and three deaths from that cause the total mortality being 97.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordan, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, at daylight, brings the following passengers:—

Browne, Col and Mrs
Brown, Miss
Beming, Mr C
Bell, Mr C D
Brookes, Mr
Branson, Mr and Mrs R
Bayley, Mr
Counsell, Mrs C
Dorman Mr. W S
Dunlop, Mr D
Dove, Mrs S
Dick, Capt M
Duff, Col and Mrs B
Evart, Mr C B
Faulkner, Miss F
Fife, Mr J
Gray, Mr and Mrs
Girmes, Mr J
Gauntlett, Mr and Mrs
Gee, Mr C O
Gracey, Miss
Graham, Mr C T
Hanley, Mr C F
Hassan Nawab, Mr E
Hassan Nawab, Mr S
Hassan Nawab, Mr D
Hartt, Miss
Hawke, Hon and Mrs.
Johnson, Mr
Lambert, Lieut R
Lyndon, Mr H
Levesay Mr and Mrs
Levesay, Mr
Laird, Mr
Leach, Miss
MacIntosh, Mr J
MacDougall, Mr A
Mason, Mr W
Murphy, Mr R
McDougall, Mrs
Marryat, Lieut-Col E
McKay, Sir J
Nagle, Mr and Mrs
Newbold, Mr and Mrs
Paterson, Mr J
Peto, Mr J
Pearson, Mr S
Pavey, Mr F C
Payne, Mr A C
Painter, Mr H
Rhodes, Mr O
Risley, Mrs and child
Risley, Mr A B
Richardson, Mr T
Ramson, Col C
Reeves, Mr W V
Russell, Mr P
Rountree, Mrs
Scott, Lieut W
Spalding, Mr F
Scholes, Mr D
Scott, Mr C V
Smith, Capt and Mrs G and child
Tuckett, Mr P F
Thurston, Mr F W
Thynge, Mrs W
Warry, Mr W
Wormack, Mr and Mrs J
Woodhead, Mr H
Whitnall, Miss
Walker, Mr S
Wright, Mr W O
Ward, Mr A S
Weir, Mr
Wood, Mr H

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR THOMSON and Lieutenant Gwyn, R. A. M. C. have arrived at Colombo from Calcutta.

Captain Wigram, 18th Bengal Lancers has rejoined the Viceroy's Staff as Aide-de-Camp on return from Field Service in South Africa.

The Class composition of the 26th Punjab Infantry will shortly be changed: instead of four companies of Sikhs, three of Afridis, and one Dogra Company, there will be four companies of Sikhs, two of Afridis, and two of Punjabi Mahomedans. The Dogra Company will be transferred to the 41st Dogras now being raised.

Government have sanctioned another officer being appointed to the Bengal Sappers in place of 2nd-Lieutenant Bruner, who has proceeded with the telegraph section to China.

Arrangements are being made for the early construction of a new military church at Rawalpindi.

Under instructions from the India Office all Special Service Officers of the British service sent from India to China are to be paid at Indian rates.

Colonel A. Howlett, 12th Madras Infantry, will on return from furlough be appointed Colonel on the Staff at Rangoon.

GOA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing from Marmagoa on 31st December, says:—On Monday afternoon a huge Cross was solemnly blessed and placed on the plateau of the hill, contiguous to the harbour, by His Grace the Patriarch of the East Indies, Monsignor Valente, in the presence of not less than two thousand members of his flock, as a memorial of the End of the Century. About 200 priests together with the Bishop of Cochin, his Secretary, and a large number of civil and military officials were present. At the end of the ceremony, the Patriarch delivered a short and impressive, address stating that as a commemorative monument of the close of the 19th century and in testimony of the Christian faith, there had been selected what the Divine Saviour had chosen for our holy redemption, and that this sign should be always engraved in our hearts as a means for obtaining victory against the enemies of the soul and for securing salvation. This address, which was in Portuguese, was explained to the people in the vernacular language by the Rev. Father Lucio Vaz, and was followed by the singing of the hymn of the Cross? "Vaxilla Regis."

At the termination of this solemnity, the Most Rev. Patriarch baptised near the same Cross an adult who had been previously well instructed in the mysteries of the Catholic religion, by the superior of the Convent of Pillar.

The Cross is built in Gothic style, bearing on one of the sides of the pedestal, which faces the port, the following inscriptions, "In hoc signo vinces. Do Seculo XIX ae Seculo XX.—Erecta em 1900."

H. E. the Governor proceeds shortly on a visit to Damaun and Diu, *via* Bombay, while the Attorney-General of the Crown, Senhor Norton, goes next month to Lisbon on six months' leave.

The usual annual convocation of the "Junta-Geral da Provincia" (Goa Parliament) will be held on Wednesday, and among the newly elected members we notice the names of Mr. Messias Gomes, the editor and proprietor of the leading journal, "O Heraldo," Dr. Francisco Wolfango da Silva, Deputy Health Officer, as also Senhor Ismael Gracias, Assistant Secretary to Government, and one of the most accomplished public writers,—all natives of Goa.

THE KWANGTUNG REBELLION.

A RECENT issue of the "Su Pao" has some pertinent observations concerning the insurrection in the South. The writer regards the sense of security which now seems to exist there as decidedly premature. The Kwangtung uprising, he observes, was not the work of a day, but the bursting of a cloud which had been a long time in gathering. It was not a little local affair, for the Triad Society has numerous adherents, not only in the Liang Kwang but in Yunnan and Kweichou as well. It has not been recorded that they have sustained any crushing defeat and no important leaders have been apprehended, yet all unite in saying that the disturbance is at an end. Some say that the Triads were put down by the aid of the French, but it does not appear that the French have fought any battles. The Triads then, though for the present in hiding or dispersed, must be in a position easily to congregate again when they feel disposed to do so. There are rumours in Canton that members of the fraternity have repeatedly expressed themselves as desirous of keeping peace until the arrival of the new Viceroy, thus avoiding the enmity of Viceroy Teh. It is not quite clear whether this arises from fear of H.E. Teh or from some secret understanding with him. However this may be many believe that the accession of the new Viceroy will bring about a renewal of hostilities, and that the utmost vigilance should be exercised. Viceroy Tao seems to possess an enviable reputation for integrity and devotion to duty, but his old age and feeble health must largely unfit him for the arduous post to which he has been appointed.

CHINESE MISSION INDEMNITIES.

A CANTON news letter, dated December 10 says:—Good progress is reported in the settlement of the various mission claims. The largest amounts were those of the Catholic mission for property and converts. I hear that Shun Tak, Shek Lung and Sz Yap cases are all settled. The awards for the English and American losses in these districts are fixed, but only part of the money has been received. As a rule, the full sum asked for the foreign-owned mission property has been allowed, and the converts are getting about seventy per cent. of their claims. This is satisfactory, but it leaves a question of still greater importance unsettled. What about the adequate punishment of the rioters? Something has been done—thanks to the energetic action of the French! There were two or three summary executions in connection with the attacks on French mission property in the Shun Tak District, but with this exception only a few arrests have been made, including all the places. Difficulties there are doubtless in meting out of justice, but the mere payment of money is not sufficient, and is no guarantee against the recurrence of the same kind of work when another occasion arises.

The Tung Kun magistrate, who has rather a large bill to pay, is reported to have hit on a good plain of raising money. Not far away from the Yamen, the Chinese say two Fan-tan stalls have been started. For this privilege, they are paying thirty taels a day. A year at this rate will yield a handsome revenue. Indeed a large part of the sums paid for mission indemnities may be expected to come directly or indirectly from gambling.

IN the South Shields Congregational Church during the course of the morning service, a respectably-dressed seafaring man strolled in carrying a cigar and a Sunday paper. He walked up to the pulpit, and ascending the stairs, offered to conduct the service. A disorderly scene followed, and before he could be ejected the police had to be summoned. He was found to be deranged.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ZAMANIA.

THE transport Zamania, (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co.) Captain D. F. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Southampton. She left that port on the 5th December and called at Queenstown on the 7th., Port Said on the 21st and Suez on the 22nd December. She has brought drafts of different Regiments consisting of 18 officers, 4 ladies, 15 warrant officers, 11 women and 16 children, 702 non-commissioned officers and men, 36 women and 67 children. During the voyage she encountered gales in the Bay of Biscay and also off Candia, but had fine weather in the Arabian Sea.

The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men, under a Field Officer, left the ship's side at 11-0 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore moved into the barges at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. The troops left by two special trains from Sassoon Dock to Deolali:—The first train to Deolali with 3 officers, 315 men, 15 women and 22 children started at 6-5 p.m. yesterday and arrives at 6 a.m. to-day. The second train with 3 officers and 336 men left the Sassoon Dock at 6-35 p.m., and arrives at 6-30 a.m. to-day. The following are the names of officers:—Major and Mrs. Duff, 1st Royal Highlanders; Major and Mrs. C. R. Tyrell and Captain H. A. Hinge, R. A. M. C.; Captain and Mrs. Farmer and Lieutenant Newman, R. H. A. Lieutenants Fowler and Courtney, R. A.; Lieutenant Dorgan, R. A. M. C.; Captain G. Carlyon, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenant C. Graham, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment Captain C. Gosling, Lieutenant and Mrs. Hankey, 2nd Kings Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenant Heseltine, Kings Royal Rifle Corps; Lieutenant Rodney, Royal Irish Rifles; Major Hon. R. Leigh, 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Thorpe, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment; 2nd Lieutenants Ovey and Oillon, 2nd Oxford L. I.

LOOTING AT PEKING.

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST MISSIONARIES.

MR. GEORGE LYNCH, the war correspondent of the "Daily Express" and the "Sphere," speaks as follows in the course of an interview published in the "Kobe Chronicle":—'The private looting that took place was most successfully exploited by the missionaries. When an effort was made to stop promiscuous looting, every British officer was put on his honour to give an account of any loot that he had, and to return everything except one or two things of trifling value which he was allowed to keep as souvenirs. The looting stopped from that time among the soldiers—that is private looting. But the missionaries were not bound by this at all. They took possession of big Chinese houses, where they carried on sales of everything they could seize, engaging their converts to bring them in fresh articles from private houses as purchases depleted their stock. I bought a sable coat myself from a missionary for dols.125, after bargaining with him for some days. I sent home a photograph of one of these gentlemen taken in his "shop" with piles of furs and Buddhas round him and his converts assisting in the selling. He stood amid the Buddhas like a poulterer selling his pheasants. He had a Chinese there valuing the things. The Chinese put on the full value, and the missionary sold them for one-third less.

'Did they say what the proceeds were for?'

'Yes. For the good of the "cause." The money went straight into their desks.'

'What are you going to do with those photographs of missionaries.'

'They will probably appear in the *Sphere*.'

'Was there any distinguishing mark that the salemen were missionaries? Did they wear white collars?'

'There were no white collars in Peking. But of course their vocation was well known. I have the names of many of them.'

BIRTH AND BURIAL OF "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

AN AGREEABLE PROSPECT.

In the thousandth number of *Til-Bits*—appropriately a double number, full of interesting and entertaining matter—Dr. Conan Doyle is represented by a page which cannot fail to be widely read, descriptive of the birth and burial of "Sherlock Holmes":

"The idea of the detective was suggested" writes the famous novelist," by a professor under whom I had worked at Edinburgh, and in part by Edgar Allan Poe's detective, which, after all, ran on the lines of all other detectives who have appeared in literature.

"In work which consists in the drawing of detectives there are only one or two qualities which one can use, and an author is forced to hark back upon them constantly, so that every detective must really resemble every other detective to a greater or less extent. There is no great originality required in devising or constructing such a man, and the only possible originality which one can get into a story about a detective is in giving him original plots and problems to solve, as in his equipment there must be of necessity an alert acuteness of mind to grasp facts and the relation which each of them bears to the other.

"At the time I first thought of a detective—it was about 1886—I had been reading some detective stories, and it struck me what nonsense they were, to put it mildly, because for getting the solution of the mystery the authors always depended on some coincidence. This struck me as not a fair way of playing the game because the detective ought really to depend for his success on something in his own mind and not on merely adventitious circumstances, which do not, by any means, always occur in real life. I was seedy at the time, and not working much, had leisure to read, so I read half a dozen or so detective stories, both in French and English, and they one and all filled me with dissatisfaction and a sort of feeling how much more interesting they might be made if one could show that the man deserved his victory over the criminal or the mystery he was called upon to solve.

"Then I began to think, suppose my old professor at Edinburgh were in the place of one of these lucky detectives, he would have worked out the process of effect from cause just as logically as he would have diagnosed a disease, instead of having something given to him by mere luck which, as I said just now, does not happen in real life.

"For fun, therefore, I started constructing a story and giving my detective a scientific system, so as to make him reason everything out. Intellectually that had been done before by Edgar Allan Poe with M. Dupin, but where Holmes differed from Dupin was that he had an immense fund of exact knowledge to draw upon in consequence of his previous scientific education. I mean by this, that by looking at a man's hand he knew what the man's trade was, as by looking at his trousers leg he could deduce the character of the man. He was practical and he was systematic, and his success in the detection of crime was to be the fruit not of luck, but of his qualities."

Dr. Doyle describes in detail how Holmes first appeared in "A Study in Scarlet," which was made up in "Beeton's Christmas Annual," in 1887, was "rigged up" three yaars later in "Lippincott's Magazine," subsequently developed into "The Sign of Four," and finally in the "Strand Magazine," in a hugely successful attempt of the author to prove that he "could write a serial without appearing to do so."

"I was then in practice in Wimpole-street as a specialist, and while waiting for my patients to come, I began writing to fill up my waiting hours.

Dr. Doyle explains the motives which impelled him to kill his great creation.

"I was still a young man and a young novelist, and I have always noticed that the ruin of every novelist who has come up has been effected by driving him into a groove. . . . Now, why should a man be driven into a groove and not write about what interests him? When I was interested about Holmes I wrote about Holmes, and it amused me making him get involved in new conundrums; but when I had written twenty-six stories, each involving the making of a fresh plot, I felt that it was becoming irksome, this searching for plots—and if it were getting irksome to me, most certainly, I argued, it must be losing its freshness for others. I knew I had done better work in other fields of literature. Yet, just because the Sherlock Holmes stories were, for the moment, more popular, I was becoming more and more known as the author of Sherlock Holmes instead of as the author of "The White Company." My lower work was obscuring my higher.

When Dr. Doyle had killed Holmes in Switzerland—at a fine romantic place for a gaudy kind of death—I was surprised at the amount of interest people took in his fate. I never thought they would take it so to heart. I got letters from all over the world reproaching me on the subject. One, I remember, from a lady, whom I did not know, began 'you beast.'

"From that day to this, concludes Dr. Doyle, I have never for an instant regretted the course I took in killing Sherlock. That does not say, however, that because he is dead I should not write about him again if I wanted to, for there is no limit to the number of papers he left behind or the reminiscences in the brain of his biographer.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE OPENING HOUR OF THEATRES.

LONDON PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

SOME discussion is now going on in regard to opening theatres at an earlier hour. Mr. Tree and Mr. Bourchier both think that during the dark months—say, from October to April—the play might begin at least an hour earlier—say, seven—and finish at ten or soon after. During the summer there is the ride in the park extending into the evening, and all the outdoor sports which keep people in the open. Still, if we get the thin end of the wedge in that will serve to go on with. Mr. Tree sees that the old-fashioned dinner is giving place to a "high tea," and that the leisurely supper at ten is rapidly becoming the vogue. Moreover, the City man who leaves business at five or six and has time for a meal, but not enough time to get to Tooting and back, can meet his family at the door of the theatre, whereas under the present system he has an hour or more to kill before it is time to be in the Strand. "The actors themselves," says Mr. Bourchier, would welcome the change. We are always refusing supper invitations because we are done work so late, and after the fatigue of the performance you want to go home to bed, I'm very keen on the new proposal. But there's this great difficulty. You went unanimity. We must all step into line—not only theatre managers but music-hall managers too. I myself have fought tooth and nail against finishing so late, and Insist on getting my final curtain down by eleven."

It is so seldom that anything unconventional in the matter of play-writing is capable at once of convincing an average audience, that Mr. Max Beerbohm's success at the Royalty Theatre on Tuesday is the more remarkable. It is especially true of curtain-raisers that to fill their recognised positions as easily understood little preludes which no one hesitates to interrupt by arriving in time for the piece that follows, they should be a kind of commonplace hors-d'œuvre to be taken, or partly taken, or left. "The Happy Hypocrite" is not a piece of this kind. It is nothing like the average curtain-raiser. It is a delightfully fanciful little peace, courageously original, and in parts admirably pretty. Mr. Beerbohm has not been afraid. He has called his hero Lord George Hell, and makes the plot of the piece turn on the dangerous pivot of a masked face. It says as much for the skill of the writing as for the acting that there was never any question of the situation becoming ridiculous. The time of the play is 1815, and the scene is laid in Kensington-gardens, where Jenny Mere, a charmingly simple country maiden, is picking primroses. Here Lord George Hell, in company with Count Hesseldorf and Captain Fitz Clarence, meets Jenny, whose guilelessness strangely influences him. He speaks to her, she is frightened by his satyric face, and pleads with him to let her go. He is left kneeling and penitent. A hawker of masks enters, and Lord George buys the mask of a saint, which is to reflect his changed soul in wooing Jenny. His mistress, La Gambogi, a flamboyant lady, attempts without success to win him back to her again; Jenny returns, and finds the saint's face beautiful—too beautiful, she thinks—and a love-scene follows of delicate humour and quaint prettiness which is, perhaps, the best part of the play. Stung by his rejection of her, La Gambogi comes back with Hesseldorf and Fitz Clarence, and to show Jenny the real character of her lover, tears the mask from his face. It is no longer satyric and hideous; it is the face of a noble boy—Lord George's change of soul has changed his face under the mask. All this is, of course, extravagant, but it is meant to be that, and nothing but skill in the treatment of so dangerous a theme, and power in the interpretation of it could have prevented a catastrophe; however, the skill and the power were there. Most hearty applause—seldom heard so early in the evening—was given at the fall of the curtain.

There were two novelties in the programme of the entertainments given at a special matinee, on December 11 at the Garrick Theatre, in aid of the Sailors Home at Chatham, but neither was of any great importance. Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier (Miss Violet Vanbrugh) appeared in a new and original duologue by Mr. R. C. Carton, entitled "The Ninth Waltz," which, although slight, proved entertaining. A couple of lovers, whom circumstance have kept apart for seven years, meet once more in an ante-room at a ball, and carry on a flirtation, while recounting to each other their adventures since they last met. The gentleman has been to Australia, where he has failed to find a fortune, but he has had one left to him by a deceased relative. The lady has also had her troubles and has married an old man who has left her a widow. She tells the story of her marriage, while concealing the fact that her husband is dead until she thinks she has sufficiently teazed her admirer, when she lets him know that she is free to marry again. There is a harmless cynicism in the dialogue which greatly pleased the audience, and the little piece was briskly played by the two performers. The other novelty was by Mr. Brookfield, and was called "A Man With a Past." Practically it is a monologue for Mr. Charles Hawtrey, in which that excellent light comedian, in the character of a man about to be married, moralises over old times as he consigns a number of letters in feminine handwritings to the flames. One of these letters kindles anew the flames of an almost forgotten passion, so that it is with an immense sense of relief that he gets a communication from his prospective bride to the effect that their union cannot take place. There are some clever lines in this long monologue, but that is all. Among those who contributed to the miscellaneous performances were Mr. George Grossmith, Mr. H. B. Irving, Mr. Martin Harvey, and Mr. George Giddens, and a scene from the "Manœuvres of Jane" was given. The band of the Marine Light Infantry played during the afternoon, and men in sailors, costumes sold the programmes. Mr. Bourchier in a little speech prefaced to his recitation of an a propos address by Mr. Max Hecht, had the pleasure of annoucing that the receipts amounted to no less than £800.

The public showed its appreciation of and affection for Mr. Edward Lloyd on Wednesday afternoon in the most pronounced manner by crowding every nook and cranny of the huge Albert Hall to cheer the popular tenor to the echo on his last professional appearance prior to retirement into private life. Surely never was such a practical demonstration of admiration and goodwill better deserved. It would have been difficult to have found a more suitable locale than the Kensington "Rotunda" for Mr. Lloyd's "Swan-Song," a building which is musically associated with the class of work in which the singer has made such a prominent position for himself, and where so many of his successes have been gained. That Mr. Lloyd's retirement is a well-nigh irreparable loss to native musical art goes without saying, especially since he leaves the concert platform in the full possession of his gifts. This fact was quite apparent to everyone present at the Albert Hall, and it speaks volumes for the modesty and artistic temperament of Mr. Lloyd that he will not consent to ask the public to accept anything from him but his "very best," even at a time when there is no suggestion of any deterioration or waning of his powers. It is not necessary here to enter into details of Mr. Lloyd's career since it has been so frequently commented on at length in other quarters. The programme could scarcely have been more representative of all that is best in our native executive talent. Each artist apparently vied with the other to outdo herself or himself in honour of the occasion. Mme. Albani and Mr. Santley, who both sang with quite amazing effect, were these whose names have perhaps been for the longest time associated with Mr. Lloyd, while amongst friends of more recent times were Miss Clara Butt, Mr. Ben Davies, Mr. Kennerley Rumford, and Mr. Hunkett Greene, to say nothing of Miss Evangeline Florence, Miss Berry, and Mr. Lane Wilson.

The balance sheets of the Birmingham and Hereford Festivals, both of which have just been issued, will be a rude shock to those who argued that adequate rehearsals for our great musical festivals would increase the expenses without adding to the receipts. Once more it has been proved that a bolder policy not only is justified from an art point of view, but that it pays. Extra rehearsals were tried at both the autumn festivals, and with the result that the receipts at Hereford increased by £600, and at Birmingham by £1,000. The Birmingham Festival Committee have therefore been able to hand upwards of £6,000 out of profits to the General Hospital; a splendid result, upon which all concerned may be congratulated.

The latest exhibition of Mr. Charles Conder's work at Messrs. Carfax and Co's, in Ryder-street, St. James's, shows in an increasing degree a personality about which argument is useless. To like it at all is to like it profoundly; after that the imaginative essence of his art becomes so evident that certain accidents of manner are forgotten: its results are so charming that its means seem altogether justified. In dozens of instances hostile criticism might point to limbs lacking in form, to a technique which is sometimes clogged or vague in detail; to such objections one could hardly offer contradiction, yet there would be the feeling that the objection was wrong and shortsighted. For let the eye go sympathetically toward these delicate fantasies which Mr. Conder paints on silk, accept the mood, and at once a humorous cajolery begins to play upon the visual reasoning. Through the apparent vagueness and indefiniteness of form a careful science, a studied grace, make themselves felt; the method is so entirely harmonious to its particular end. For beauty of colour and perfection of reserved definition take as a small test the seated figure in "La Bergere d'Or" on the left-hand side; see how little is done, how much is given. Or take the whole of "Les Ribeaux Roses," or "Pierrot Roi;" it hardly matters weather an important example or a mere bit of accessory be selected—it points to the same conclusion, that dexterity, not accident, gives the artist the results which slip from his brush with such seeming nonchalance. Technically we would place even higher than the pieces we have mentioned the wonderfully enriched colour and tone of "The Debutante," or of the slight "Souvenir de Chopin," but with Mr. Conder's work technique and temperament are so closely allied that to prefer one design before another is to prefer also its carrying out. Perhaps it is because his fancy plays more variously on silk, elaborating itself there in a hundred quips and cranks of arch pictorial humour, that we generally prefer his paintings on silk to his oils, which often for us have suggestion rather than achievement. But an exception must be made for his marine pieces. There is one now at the English Art Club of quite perfect and individual beauty. There is another here—"Summer Evening at Swanage." Possessing these two alone a man would have a right to begin calling himself a collector, and for this reason, that they have a beauty which lies ahead of the work of schools now generally accepted—different not so much in degree as in kind. The true collector is the man who anticipates the verdict of posterity. There is also a very wonderful small portrait of "Madame Rejane," gorgeously robed; the handling of the face shows a solidity and delicate force which the artist has hardly striven for, and has certainly not attained to the same degree in any of his other works.

The excavations in the Forum between the Temples of Vesta and Castor have given important results. The fountain of Juturna has been discovered and identified. Near the fountain a shrine came to light dedicated to the water nymph, with an altar having, a bas-relief representing the last meeting of Juturna and her brother Turnus before he encountered Eneas in single combat and was slain. Behind the shrine the remains of a suite of rooms were discovered richly decorated with mosaics and statues, some of the latter still in situ evidently the Statio Aquarum, the headquarters of the administration for the water supply of Rome. A bronze statue has been discovered in the outskirts of Pompeii in a place known to have been the Pagus Augusti suburbanus. It is about 4ft. high, of beautiful Grecian workmanship of the fifth century before Christ, and representing a nude male figure minus an arm, which was found close by. Signor Orsi, of the Archæological Museum, considers it the most artistic bronze relic excavated in the Pompeiian district during the last thirty years, fully equal to the famous bronze Faun discovered in 1870. It was found in a building which was evidently a foundry. Its estimated value is £20,000.

The acting was excellent. Mr. Frank Mills could not have been better in the difficult part of Lord George Hell; both as the disreputable old three-bottle roue and as the penitent lover he was admirable. Mr. George Arliss played the part of the maskhawker with great refinement and honour; and Miss Winifred Fraser, as Jenny Mere, was charmingly guileless and pretty. Miss Italia Conti as La Gambogi, Mr. Albert Gran as Count Hesseldorf, and Mr. Howard Sturge as Captain FitzClarence, filled their part excelently in consonence with the spirit of the piece. Not only Mr. Beerbohm, but Mrs. Patrick Campbell is to be congratulated on so delightful an attraction to the Royalty Theatre.

Mr. Johannes Wolff played a violin solo of his own composition, and Herr Richter conducted the "Rienzi" overture and the Kaisermarsch with splendid effect. Mr. Lloyed himself was heard to the fullest advantage, and needless to say, to an enthusiastic accompaniment of cheering, in The Prize Song, from Die Meistersinger, in Lend Me Your Aid, from Gounod's La Reine de Saba, and last of all, by special request, in Stephen Adams's The Holy City, with the composer at the piano.

Mr. Lloyd retires into the country to enjoy his well-earned rest with the happy knowledge of having earned the gratitude and affectionate esteem of all classes of the great British music-loving public and of having left a record behind him full of magnificent and honourable achievement.

MR. HEALY'S "SOURCE OF GAIETY.'

"WILL NOT SLACKEN IN IRELAND'S SERVICE."

In a letter dated from the House of Commons Library, Mr. Healy, replying to a letter which had "opportunely arrived" conveying resolutions of confidence passed at a Dundalk meeting of his constituents, observes: The protest of my constituents against the present outbreak of slander and malice against me I value highly, and hope you will convey to my old friends how much I feel their generous action and their too kind words. But for the grateful necessity of acknowledging these resolutions, I should take no notice of passing manifestations. The seasoning which comes to the campaigner of old service converts even the rubric of the gloomiest executioner into a source of gaiety. Indeed, I find so much fun in poor William O'Brien that I freely forgive him all his incantations. For the rest I shall say nothing, lest any word of mine should be used against my country or my countrymen. We all may perhaps take some instruction from a passage in Mr. John Morley's latest and ripest work. Dealing with the Rump Parliament, he says: "We have to recollect that nothing in all the known world of politics is so intractable as a band of zealots, conscious that they are in a minority, yet armed by accident with the powers of a majority." Whatever be the measure of the situation I can only wish success and strength to my colleagues in the Irish representation in their efforts for our country. No insult or injustice will cause me to slacken in Ireland's service or hinder me from co-operating with them in Parliament to advance the national cause. In the years that have passed my work may be written in water, and I shall indeed be glad if we have now reached the day of more enduring foundations."

Mr. Algernon Ashton, 44, Hamilton-gardens St. John's Wood, writes pointing out that 25, Brook-street is one of the most interesting houses in London. "It was there," he says, "that George Frederick Handel lived for many years, and diep on April 14, 1759. The house, despite its age, is still in such excellent preservation as to look almost new, and is marked by a Society of Arts tablet, which of course, bears an inscription, but what it states I defy any man to discern. The inscription has become, from some cause or other, entirely undecipherable. I trust that the tablet will now be thoroughly cleansed and put in proper order."

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MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND THE BRITISH OFFICER.

(*Concluded from page 4.*)

lions survive, the Indian staff corps officers get dried up by the sun; but upon the whole it may be asserted—I wonder what Lord Roberts would say on this point—that the young white officers, lieutenants and captains of the Native Army, are more resourceful and more intelligent, better fitted to lead their men in war, than their comrades in the British Army. Yet both classes are identical at the outset. Responsibility has made the difference.

INSTRUCTORS INCOMPETENT TO TEACH.

Never forgetting the high-road, on which the traffic must be regulated and improved, let me suggest another by-path. Military education awaits in a sad condition the hand of the reformer. How many regimental officers can instruct and interest their men in the craft of war? How many seconds-in-command can give a sensibe and well-considered lecture to the junior officers? I go higher. It is of extreme importance that cadets at Sandhurst and Woolwhich should receive instruction from the finest minds in the Army. Now, five years ago, when I was a cadet at Sandhurst, many of the instructors were quite incompetent to teach any one anything. Instead of delivering carefully prepared lectures, the results of earnest thought and deep study, some of them contented themselves with reading aloud extracts from the official tex-books, interspersed with occasional imbecile comments of their own. There were numerous honourable exceptions, to whom I gladly pay a grateful tribute, but it would surely not be unjust or exaggerated to say that the class of instructors at Sandhurst was not representative of the highest military intelligence of the service. It may be said, "It is no good giving cadets the best; they do not pay enough attention." The reply is obvious. Give them the best; expel those that will not attend, and fill their places with others who will. I have heard similar complaints about the Staff College, which is more serious still, though, here, again, there are splendid exceptions. But the cause of all this imperfection is that the position of instructor or "teacher" is despised in the Army. Sandhurst is considered a "soft billet." A garrison instructor is regarded by his brother officers in rather the same way as, I am told, Eton boys look upon a "tug." But what pernicious rubbish this idea is! For what, after military material, is more important than military education? This path—the path of the teacher of others—ought surely to be considered more honourable and to lead to higher preferment. The latter condition will soon bring the former.

MEN WHO CAN TALK AND WRITE.

There is a prejudice in the Army against men who can talk and write—that is to say, there is a prejudice againts men who can think; for no one can talk or write sensibly unless he can think clearly. It is not a fact that any man who can think deeply and express the results of his thoughts clearly, perhaps vividly, is necessarily unfitted for the command of men. "What!" I hear a voice exclaim, "will you make generals of professors?" But when I think of Stonewall Jackson I am inclined to reply: "Why not?" The leaders of armies must be men of high and commanding intelligence, not merely hard-working, thick-headed heroes. I often wondered during the late campaign what would have happened if Mr. Chamberlain, with an efficient expert staff under him, had been put in command of the army for the relief of some town. Certainly we should have had one good fierce, bloody, and decisive battle—general attack all along the line. I think Thomas Atkins would have done the rest; for above the innumerable complications of war there rises a certain grand and terrible simplicity: the greater the scale of the operations, the greater the responsibility of the general in chief command, but the plainer the issues before him. It is not skilful generals who develop into great men; it is great men who win fame through being skilful generals. It is the mind which animates the matter. But we grow too large, and I hasten to return to the immediate argument. This path—the path of the teacher of others—will at any rate afford a peace-time opening for the best thinkers in the service. Some of these may be men of action too. Then give them their chance. Take the professor from the Staff College; give him the command of a brigade against the enemy. Take your instructor from Sandhurst; let him be staff officer to the flying column. You may have found a Stonewall Jackson; in any case you will have attracted the pick of the Army to the province of military education.

THE MATTER OF £ S. D.

I should like to write something here about another matter in which we may give our officers responsibility and opportunities for showing their capacity, and perhaps make a considerable financial saving at the same time: I mean by interesting the Army in economy. At present no soldier, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, has the slightest incentive to save the public any expense. All are judged by the military efficiency of their respective commands. The more money they can screw out of the taxpayer the better for them. If they save, the more foolish they; for who will thank them for it. The consequence is that every regimental board that meets to report on lost or damaged equipment writes down with solemn satisfaction, "The loss to be borne by the public"; and at the War Office there is perpetual strain and friction between the civil and military officials, both of which worthy classes are anxious to do their best for the State, but both of which live in a condition of perpetual war with each other—the one clamouring for greater efficiency, the other enforcing a more scrupulous economy. But surely efficiency and economy should go hand in hand together. They are twin sisters born at a birth, dependent one upon the other. Why should they become the symbols of conflicting forces? Come back to the cavalry regiment. Supposing a colonel, instead of knowing that the more saddles he can "cast" as worn out the better saddled will be his regiment, and no one a penny the poorer, except John Bull, "who has a damned long purse," knew that what he saved in saddles he could devote to more cartridges for his men to shoot with, or more oats for his horses to eat, would he not practise more rigid economy, would he not try to make both ends meet everywhere, and would he not learn to use his own judgment in the process? Then apply this system to all grades—down to the squadron officer, up to the army corps commander. Let the War Office be the great central banking house, at which each has a certain credit, upon which each can draw cheques, not in money, but in the various sealed patterns of material and equipment, horses, signal lamps, saddles, machine guns, forage, or uniforms. But this subject, though of some interest, almost fascination cannot be discussed within the limits of this article.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The third day's session of the Mahomedan Educational Conference was spent in the discussion of a motion regarding the establishment of a Mahomedan University. Mr. Morrison, in introducing the motion dwelt on the necessity of earnest individual effort on the part of the Mahomedans if they wished to see this great scheme realised. Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk, in supporting the motion, described the aims and advantages of University life. A long discussion followed, in which delegates from various parts of India, Calcutta, the Punjab and the Central Provinces took part.

On the fourth day, after a very able lecture by Maulvi Nazir Ahmed, the delegates were hospitably entertained at a garden party by H. H. the Nawab, who announced his intention of founding three scholarships in the College and building two additional rooms in the boarding house in honour of the birth of his son. In spite of the very short notice at which the meeting was arranged at Rampur, the Conference has proved a great success in every respect, and the committee has realised upwards of Rs. 8,000 for educational purposes.

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A QUAINT FORM OF SHIKAR.

"Shikari" writing in the "Indian Review" describes a quaint form of shikar which used to prevail in the forests of Malabar, though he states that he has been told no one hunts in this way now.

The sport generally pursued by men of the Nair community has a native name which means "A hunt with bells." It is conducted exclusively in the winter season, a night when there is full moon on, but when the sky is starlit and fair, being chosen for the purpose. During the winter months the vermin of the jungle are exceptionally active and aggressive, so that the wild beasts frequently take to the open plains and less wooded localities, both to escape the tracks of obnoxious insects and to crop the fresh-scented grass of the meadows. The hunters know this and make the most of their knowledge. There should be at least two of them, one armed either with a bow and arrow or a gun. The other is clad in nothing but ashes and he pretends to personate Siva, the hunter God. He carries on his head a winnowing sieve at the open end of which are firmly placed in a row three big wicks of cloth soaked in the gum of the jack tree. In one hand he carries a stick from which are suspended either five or seven little bells. Both men first get behind some cover and prepare for their strange expedition.

The man with the sieve puts himself forward, while his companion gets immediately behind him. The former lights the wicks and places the sieve on his head so that the light is thrown in front. He holds the sieve in position with one hand, while with the other he holds the chime of bells. The grotesque pair wait for the inevitable moment of suspiciousness and then emerge from cover into the open. The man in front moves forward cautiously swaying about from right to left, and from left to right again, causing his little bells to tinkle softly. His rear rank companion carefully shadows his every movement, the object being to prevent any creature in front, from discovering that two beings go to make up this strange apparition of the night. The scene is truly a weird and embarrasing one to any creature that may chance to notice it. The surrounding country is enveloped in darkness, the night is still with the stillness that is peculiar to the tropical forest. The silence is only broken by the occasional eerie note of a night bird, or perhaps by the grinding cry of the Cicada. The huntsmen creep forward with grotesque motions. Now and then, the little bells startle the stillness with their soft musical tintinnabulation, while the lurid lights on the sieve dart forward and illumine the darkness for a considerable distance in front, making objects clearly visible to the practised eyes of the couple who move forward intent on a most peculiar manner of destruction. The lights being thrown forward and the back of the sieve being raised it follows that every object in the rear of the lights remains in the dark and cannot be perceived by those on whom the light is thrown. Thus the silent stalkers move forward stealthily and sowly the personator of Siva indulging in his swaying dance to the music of his little bells. Suddenly he comes to halt, for peering through the lurid light he notices that some animal has had its attention attracted by the strange apparition. The lights are now swayed about swiftly and frantically, the rythmic tintinnabulation goes on more vigorously, the dancer's grotesque motions are more exciting than ever. The man in the rear has to do his best to shadow his companion, for the spell might not work if through awkwardness he reveals his presence. As for the animal whose attention has been attracted, a singular spell appears to have been thrown over it. It may be a tiger, a deer, a bear, or even for that matter, a cobra, that has been held by the hunter and his lights. The fascination is all the same. The animal stands motionless and gazes absorbedly on the fast moving lights. The huntsmen decide in whispers whether they are to let the spell work on and bring the quarry towards them or whether they are to spare the deluded victim. If it is to be the latter, the bells cease ringing and the lights are suddenly turned round, with the result that the scared beast becomes perplexed for a moment and then suddenly turns and flees. If the game is worth bagging, and hunters of nerve think so only when it is a tiger, the man with the lights and bells sets himself out to "call" the beast. This he does by bending his body forward and bowing his head with motions of invitation. A wonderful effect is produced upon the wild beast. It stands rooted to the spot. It quivers in every limb. It is undecided whether to come forward or to turn and flee. Suddenly the wizard with the lights turns himself round with the rapidity of lightning and now it is that the moment of greatest danger and excitement is reached, for the sudden disappearance of the lights has so bewildered the wild beast that it comes galloping forward with leaps and bounds, but before ever it gets within a yard or two of the huntsmen the wizard has turned round again and the lights blaze once more before the eyes of the animal, and the captivating tinkle of the bells perplexes it. It makes a dead halt, and stares affrighted at the apparition. The stalker with the gun leans forward, takes aim deliberately and fires. The forest stillnesses are startled into reverberations. The brave and powerful monarch of the forest leaps into the air and falls back to die.

All sorts of animals are dazzled and fascinated by the dancer, with his lights and bells. I have heard from some of these sportsmen that not seldom, hares, rabbits, peafowl and other little birds, large and small snakes, deer, tigers, and many other animals cannot resist the magic of the lights and the fascinating melody of the bells. But hunters with proper sporting instincts let other game go and deal, as a rule, only with the tiger. It is certainly a very exciting form of sport and the element of danger is always present. It is a pity to think that it is going out of use and threatens before long to become an institution of the days that were.

Superstition in quaint forms has clustered round this quaint hunting practice. There is the usual belief about lucky and unlucky nights, and no hunters would dare to go out on a night when the planets are in adverse conjunction. As clear nights do not recur frequently during the winter, it sometimes happens that two or three couples hit upon the same night for an expedition and come across one another in the Malabar veldt. Such a meeting is look-ed upon as an event of ill-omen and rather than pursue the sport, the hunters fire their bows or guns in the air and return home. It is curious to note that there are sportsmen who look upon this particular description of hunting as deceitful and cowardly. They say that by besmearing himself with ashes, the front stalker personates Siva, the Pan of the Hindu pantheon and the wild beasts come near him in the belief that the God has called them. It is only because their simple trustfulness is thus imposed upon that the hunters are able to bring them within easy reach of their weapons of destruction. Be all this as it may, it cannot be gainsaid that the sport is peculiarly Indian, and that a man must have a cool head and steadyhand to pursue it without himself running the chance of changing places with his fascinated victim.

WAS HE FOLLOWED?

There was nobody following William Perring, yet his fear, or feeling, that his movements were being tracked made him shake like a dry leaf on a tree. And so it would anybody. Nothing is more scaring than the thought of danger from secret enemies. Why, men have gone mad over the mere dread of them.

But Perring had no reason to suppose he was followed; in truth he knew it couldn't be; his memory and his conscience assured him of that.

Here's the story; you can see how matters were for yourself. Perring as dock labourer; he lives at 45, Duke Street, Devonport, and is thirty-nine years old. That he is naturally a strong and healthy man goes without argument; otherwise he wouldn't be a dock labourer; it isn't a calling for week chaps.

Well, up to April, 1899, he was up to his work: sound in mind and limb. Then he began to feel mean and stale. He says he had a nasty tightness and heaviness about his chest, and his victuals settled down inside of him like a lump of lead in soft ground; and he took to having spells of heart palpitation that shook him as the engine shakes a ship when the screw kicks out of water.

He managed, did poor Perring, to pull through his day's work and then got home and down on the sofa as quick as he could. His supper was ready, but he had no use for it, he couldn't eat.

In telling all this one day—the 30th of November 1899, it was—Perring said, "My body ached all over, and I got so nervous and irritable I couldn't bear to have my own children about me. I was that touchy and miserable, I merely wanted to be let alone.

"Gradually I got so bad that when out on the dock the idea would come into my head that I was followed, and I'd shake like a leaf.

"The doctor said I was suffering from indigestion, and that my nevousness and weakness all came from that; but he wasn't able to help me.

"Then one of my mates said, 'Why dont you try Mother Seigel's Syrup! It cured me of the same thing.'

"So I got a small bottle, and it did me some good, and I thought if I kept on using it I might be a well man yet. Any way I resolved to give it a chance.

"As I continued taking Mother Seigel's Syrup—and a good 'mother' to lots of poor sufferers she is—I felt better and better. The tightness and weight at my chest went away, and I ate my food and enjoyed it as I used to do.

"In all took Mother Seigel's Syrup several weeks and then I stopped; and now I am as well as ever I was in my life."

Perring (good luck be with him!) is down on the dock regularly on work days, and the only thing that "follows" him is the regret that this mate didn't shout out, "Mother Seigel's Syrup!" in the month of April, 1899.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

THE REV. ADRIAN HOFMEYR INTERVIEWED.

Among the passengers who have just started for the Cape by the Tantallon Castle is the Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr, who was for some eight months a prisoner at Pretoria. A Dutch Cape Colonist by birth, Mr. Hofmeyr is intimately acquainted with the sentiments of his compatriots throughout South Africa. When captured by the Boers he was Assistant Imperial Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and he goes out now to take up an appointment as Commissioner of the Western Transvaal. An old South African friend who saw him recently had an interesting chat with him on the general situation in South Africa.

ATTITUDE OF THE CAPE DUTCH.

Mr. Hofmeyr maintains that the action of the Cape Dutch does not deserve to be stigmatized as seditious. They are naturally sympathetic with their blood relations in the two late Republics, and as they have all along regarded the war as an unrighteous one, and as being waged in the interests of alien capitalists, they are only carrying their action to its logical conclusion in raising their present protest. But, despite the fiery words of Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner—a man of no political weight whatever—notwithstanding the cheers which greeted his invective, the Dutch of the Cape Colony have absolutely no intention of rising. But they are encouraged in their present police by the remembrance of the success of similar tactics in 1881, when the Afrikander Bond first came into existence. They are also possibly counting on a change of Ministry, but in this they are reckoning without their host. Mr. Solomon and the others who followed Mr. Schreiner in supporting Sir Gordon Sprigg's Government will not resign. If they wished (which they do not) to return to the bosom of the Bond they would not be received. They will therefore stand or fall with the present Ministry. In consequence of the trials under the Treason Law certain districts will be wholly or partially disfranchised. At the General Election, which must be held early next year, in consequence of these trials the Progressive party will return to power much stronger than they are at present.

MR. RHODES AND CAPE POLITICS.

It is probable that Mr. Rhodes will once more take an active share in Cape politics after the next General Election. His recent speeches have created a most excellent impression, and many of the more enlightened Dutchmen would support him. Mr. Hofmeyr admitted the soft impeachment of being a friend and admirer of Mr. Rhodes, and said he had worked heartily with him from a belief in the correctness of his policy. One movement in particular in which they had worked together was the organization and conduct of the Ngami Trek. A number of Transvaal and Free State farmers left Boer territories, and after enduring great hardships and encountering many difficulties, which they were enabled to surmount by the generosity of Mr. Rhodes, under the guidance of Mr. Hofmeyr, trekked to the Ghansis district south of Lake Ngami. Here they have settled down and are beginning to prosper; and here they remained perfectly quiet during the war. It will probably be found that their use of the water at Ghansis has had much to do with the drying up of Lake Ngami, which is practically a reservoir for the country farther south.

MELIUS DE VILLIERS'S LETTER.

In Mr. Hofmeyr's opinion the letter addressed by Mr. Melius De Villiers to the Dutch clergy will have an excellent effect and will be an influence which will powerfully make for peace. In reply to a question, he admitted that many of the Dutch clergy are antagonistic to the British, because they are drawn from districts such as the Paarl and Stellenbosch. But they are not uniformly so. Many of them for instance, are quite opposed to the cultivation of the "taal," which by most Afrikanders is considered of the first importance in fostering the spirit of nationality. But for a long time many of the more enlightened Dutchmen throughout South Africa have felt that the only thing for the complete prosperity of the subcontinent was the satisfactory establishment of British supremacy. Yet they have needed a leader who would voice their sentiments, and Mr. Melius De Villiers has deserved well of all true Afrikanders in speaking out with no uncertain sound as he has done. Now that a leader has been found, and one who is above all suspicion of treachery, many others will be found to follow.

THE SUGGESTED PROCLAMATION.

Asked for his views on the proposed proclamation to the burghers still in the field, Mr. Hofmeyr said that he was convinced that such a proclamation would be useless. In the first place, it would be very nearly impossible to put it into the hands of the burghers; and in the second place, practically all those who had any property to lose are either prisoners-of-war or have taken—and kept—the oath of neutrality. On this point he was particularly strong, maintaining that when particulars could be obtained it would be found that many farmers had resisted all attempts to make them break their oaths. The majority of those still in the field were, he said, of the bijwoner or squatting class, or foreign mercenaries, and neither of them had anything to lose. They were altogether influenced by the stronger wills of men like Steyn and De Wet.

FARM BURNING AND DEPORTATION.

As to the burning of farms, Mr. Hofmeyer pointed out that no statistics were available, but he was convinced that the burnt farmsteads were comparatively few in number, and that they had only been burnt when absolutely necessary. With regard to the women and children, the inconvenience caused by their temporary restraint was as nothing to the privations they had to endure and the risks they ran while they remained on the scene of active operations. Since, also, they were employed as spies and scouts, their deportation saved the lives of many soldiers.

WHEN WILL THE END BE?

As proclamations cannot be got into the hands of the Boers, or since if they could, their statements and promises would at once be contradicted by Steyn, the only thing to do is to fight the matter out to the bitter end. But that may come sooner than is generally expected. At present it is a kind of honourable rivalry between the Transvaal and the Free State, each being anxious to avoid the fancied stigma of being the first to surrender. But if De Wet and Steyn be captured, it is most probable that Botha and his subordinate commandants will at once give up the struggle.

BOER LEADERS.

Of the Boer leaders still in the field Mr. Hofmeyr thinks De Wet the most able and also the straightest. Indeed, he said that the British public seem to have formed so strong an admiration for him that he is convinced he would receive an ovation if he came to London. Schalk Burger, the acting President of the Transvaal, is a nonentity, who has more than once gone into hiding, while Mr. Reitz is reported to be perfectly mad.

THE FUTURE OF THE NEW COLONIES.

Mr. Hofmeyr is convinced that there is no other course possible than to treat the new territories as Crown Colonies for some considerable time. Sir Alfred Milner, who knows the most prominent burghers, may be counted on to take the advice of such as can be trusted, and even to have some of them as members of council. He considers that De Wet will work honestly for the new regime, once he gives up fighting. But the Imperial Government will deal generously with the defeated farmers, and there is every reason to believe that they will be assisted on easy terms to restock their farms and make a fresh start.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Open 1,560·56 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 22nd December, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,81,748	8,14,848	6,006	10,02,602
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	—	—	—	7,51,575

Increase Rs. 2,51,027.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 1st December, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate, Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,130	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	44,463	63,454	...	18,991	...	45,297
Goods	1,67,280	1,65,261	2,019	—	6,42,687	—
Other earnings	4,431	12,612	..	8,181	...	62,261
Total for week	2,16,174	2,41,327	...	25,153	...	...
Aggregate	35,59,753	30,24,624	...	...	5,35,129	...

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle

THE PURSUIT OF DE WET: BOER TACTICS.

In a telegram from Pretoria dated Wednesday the "Standard's" correspondent provides the only unofficial light upon the situation in the area between Reddersburg, Dewetsdorp, and Helvetia.

Lord Kitchener's despatch briefly intimated that De Wet had succeeded in crossing the Caledon, and had reached Helvetia. He seemed to be moving towards Reddersburg.

The correspondent's message says that De Wet was making towards Dewetsdrop, which is on the straight road from Helvetia in a northerly direction and that a strong force of Mounted Infantry and other columns are converging on his track, and may reasonably be expected to hem him in, unless, as is fully as probable, the two thousand men reported to be with him scatter to the farms.

In view of these probabilities it is interesting to recall the practice of De Wet in the pursuit of that Hudibrasian policy summed up in the words, "He that fights and runs away may live to fight another day."

Several of the Canadians gave to a representative of the "Daily Telegraph" the story of their personal experiences and observation of the way in which "the most notorious raider of modern times" has succeeded in baffling the legions which have been loosed upon his track:

According to these released prisoners, the popular notion that De Wet is unencumbered by heavy transport and trek oxen is entirely fallacious. Private Burnside, of the Royal Canadian Special Service Regiment, states most positively that he and many others who were captured near Kroonstad were able to see the wagons, and he adds that the "oxen seemed much better than ours." This was in the early part of the year, when De Wet boasted of eleven guns. Since then he has been continually chased, and all the time he has been able to maintain the greater portion of his heavy transport in full service. So remarkable an achievement is attributed solely to the splendid system of scouting pursued by the Boer guerillas. Every district is known intimately by some portion of De Wet's band, and the statement made by General Buller to the effect that the Afrikander born in a land of "great distances" is able to see two miles farther than the average Britisher is unfortunately true. These men of local knowledge are sent forth in parties of two or three, and sometimes singly. They take one or two led horses with them, and may stay away as long as two or three days. It is their duty to scout the country for any signs of the enemy, and not a man returns until definite information is obtained.

By means of these scouts De Wet is provided with a complete and continual service of news, giving every detail of British movements.

Many hours before his rearguard comes into action with the pursuers the heavy transport has been sent a long distance ahead, likewise the ammunition column, with the exception of just sufficient wagons as may be required for continuing the fight. On many occasions the British in the Orange River Colony have been under the impression that they have been engaging De Wet's main body, whereas the rearguard, consisting of the best shots and the best horsemen, alone have been in action. Ox wagons, ammunition column, and the prisoners also, have been sent forward a long time in advance. The pursuers, who are probably dead beat by the time they have caught up with the guerilla chieftain, are unable to continue the chase for long, and once again De Wet manages to disappear. All the released prisoners point out that the Boers enjoy an immense advantage over their opponents, due to their system of trekking by night, a method of travel which is admitedly of great advantage to the oxen, and which apparently is not incommoding to the Boer.

On more than one occasion they have been able to escape simply by doubling back in the dark. When very hard pressed indeed they divide into a number of small bodies and dissolve away into various directions, only to reassemble at a given point, when the immediate danger is past.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE. COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd January.

1. The Battalion will parade for a Field-day on Saturday next, the 5th instant. Time and place of parade will be notified hereafter.
2. Lieutenant R. Waterfield will take over charge of "E" (Cyclist) Company from this date during the absence of Captain R. W. L. Dunlop on leave.
3. Lieutenant H. C. Roe will take over charge of "A" Company from this date and until further Orders.
4. The following Member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 4991 Volunteer T. Yaull.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd January.

1. There will be 10 inch and 40 pr. R. M. L. Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-45 p.m
2. The Corps will parade, at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 5th inst. at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort for the purpose of drill with 6 inch B L. and 10 inch R. M. L. guns, gun Layers are requested to attend for examination.
3. The Proficiency class will meet for practical instruction at both Headqurters on Drill nights and for thearetical instruction at the Corps Club on Friday next at 6-45 p.m. All members are requested to be present. Officers below the rank of Captain will attend.
4. The Range-finding class will meet at the Arsenal Gate on Tuesday 8th inst. and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday 11th inst. at 6-45 a.m. No's 1 are requested to each detail a man to attend this class, and all members desirous of instruction are invited to attond.
5. There will be class firing at Coorla every Wednesday morning-Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. Recruits are specially requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to fire their course.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain. R.A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Rhodesia may in future be expressed in code provided the words used are in one or other of the code books deposited with the authorities at Aden.

A cable has been laid between Tientsin and Shanghai and opened for International traffic rates remain unaltered.

Cable Bolama-Bissao interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd January.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	4	0 p.m.	32	20
Teheran	2	1	50 p.m.	0	43
Suez	2	3	35 p.m	0	30

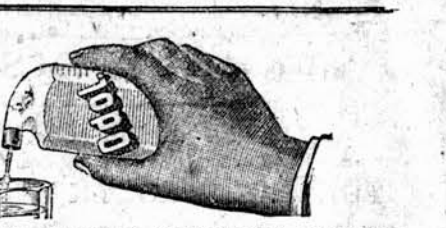
Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd January.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	4	40	0	3
„ Karachi	0	16	0	1
„ Madras	0	23	0	17

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitation.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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We beg to call the attention of our numero customers that we have just received a fresh stock of Best Pebbles, Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Shooting Spectacles, Sun and Dust Glare Protectors, best Rolled Gold Spectacle and Eyeglasses Frames, Binoculars, "Opera Glasses" and Telescopes for sale at cheapest rates.

Eyes are carefully Tested and Spectacles supplied.

Binoculars and Telescopes thoroughly repaired new lenses placed, well polished and focus adjusted at moderate charges.

Jewellery and Watches repaired by well experienced workmen.

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VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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The comprehensive Criminal Digest is a very valuable compilation.—"Indian Review," Madras.

I think it a most valuable compilation and well deserves its name.—Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY, H. C. Bombay.

It is a concise, careful, and well conceived compendium . . . I have put it to the test and found it very helpful.—N. M. SAMARTH, Vakil, Bombay.

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A box of the 30 principal medicines
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SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies,
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WRITERS AND READERS.

It is expected that Colonel Mackinnon will write an official account of the campaign of the City Imperial Volunteers in South Africa. He kept a full record of the operations of his regiment, and so the book might almost appear in the form of a journal.

An absolutely correct reproduction of the First Folio of Shakespeare has long been demanded by students. The Oxford University Press proposes to print a facsimile by the Collotype process. For this purpose the Duke of Devonshire has lent the Chatworth copy of the First Folio. Mr. Sidney Lee will contribute a brief introduction, and will give a list of all known copies of the First Folio, with bibliographical details.

Some people are exercising themselves about the title of the "Nineteenth Century," in view of the arrival of the Twentieth. One judges that Mr. Jame Knowles is not one of these, and that he is very content to keep the old coloursflying. What's in a name? Mostly habit in the case of a publication, as take the case of the "Forthnightly." It was so called because at first it appeared twice a month. When it became a monthly the name went on, a thing familiar and established.

Does verse sell in these times? Some people say it doesn't, but Mr. Stephen Phillips is happily able to give another answer. Within three years Mr. John Lane has sold some thirty thousand copies of Mr. Phillips's books. These are Poems, with which he won distinction, "Paolo and Francesca," which carried him higher, and Herod, which is a vogue of the hour. Its success on the stage has no doubt greatly helped the sale of it as a book. But even allowing for that, it is an achievement to sell five thousand copies of a book of verse in a week.

Dr. Phillips Brooks, the eloquent American Bishop' was well known here, if only for his sermons in Westminster Abbey. Accordingly there should be a real welcome for the biography of him, even if it makes two large volumes. His biographer is the Rev. Alexander Allen, a friend and a co-worker in the American Episcopal Church. The Rev. Arthur Brooks first took the memoir in hand, but it was not given to him to carry it through. Hence there has been a certain delay in its appearance, for seven years have passed since Phillips Brooks died. Messrs. Macmillan announce the book.

The brotherhood of the Johnson Club met and dined at that old light of their master, the Cheshire Cheese. It was in a way the annual dinner, for a new Prior had to be elected, and the happy lot fell to Colonel Keene, of Bath. He read a paper on Rasselas, in which he reviewed the book not critically, but lovingly. This paper then became a text—a distant text be it admitted in some cases—for witty speeches by Mr. Agustine Birrell and other good Johnsonians. The club flourishes greatly, for though its membership is limited to thirty, its good fellowship is unlimited.

Sir Lewis Morris is staying during the winter at Penbryn, his place in South Wales. He spends a good part of the year in London, and is a famliar figure at the Athenæum Club. His new volume of verse was lately be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The longest poem in it is entitled A Georgian Romance, and the other contents include the ode which he wrote at the time of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. A second ode here given refers to the recent celebration of the 350th anniversary of Sherborne, Sir Lewis being on old boy of that West country school. The title of the volume is Harvest Tide, but this does not necessarily mean that it is the poet's final offering to us.

No arrangement could be better than that Sir Wemyss Reid should write the Life of William Black. He was one of the novelist's oldest friends, and has undertaken the task at the request of Mrs. Black. A memoir of an author must be a personal picture, a study of the man and his work, for it can hardly be a narrative of public events. There is no romance in writing romance; simply a quiet, plain road, though there may be much to notice by the way. Indeed, Black's novels must contain many chapters of autobiography, and Sir Wemyss Reid may be able to guide us to them. Any letters by the novelist which may be in the possession of other friends will be cordially welcomed by Sir Wemyss,

Mr. Henley is much interested in a little-known Smollett pamphlet which has come under his notice. He is to write a special note on it for the concluding volume of Constable's edition of Smollett. That, however, is a little way off, since the volume containing Smollett's travels in the South of France has first to appear. For it Mr. Thomas Seccombe has written an introduction, wherein he tells how the novelist came to make his journey in 1763. He set out, much as Fielding did, years before, to see what a change of climate and surroundings would do for him. He wrote a book, for one reason because it was a help to his travelling expenses; an example which has not been lost in history.

One of the highest authorities on the relics of Ancient Rome is Professor Rodolfo Lanciani, of Rome. To his writings on them he is now adding a sketch of the history of the monuments of Old Rome. The volume, which will appear here immediately, sums up briefly the results of researches extending over many years. Professor Lanciani has searched hundreds of volumes of municipal and ecclesiastical records, besides examining several thousand separate documents. He has ransacked the principal libraries of Europe for prints and drawings showing the remains of Ancient Rome at different periods. The whole of this material will be made public in a large work which he is issuing at a later date in Italian.

Students of mythology are familiar with Dr. Frazer's work, The Golden Bough, so-called after the mistletoe, worshipped by our ancestors. He has been revising and enlarging his book for a new edition, which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. In fact, he has added so much to it that it will now make three volumes, whereas it was formerly two. It is interesting to learn that Dr. Frazer's attention was first directed to the writing of the book by some facts which he came across suggesting an explanation of the hitherto unexplained rite of the Arician priesthood. His continued studies have led to the accumulation of much material relating to primitive superstition and religion, and this he hopes to use for another book.

Mr. Gilbert Parker has finished a story with the title The Right of Way. The interest is romantic, but has psychological and spiritual elements. This novel will appear serially in Harper's, as will also a tale of New England life and character in a factory town, which Miss Mary E. Wilkins has written. It is entitled The Portion of Labour. The large art work, referring to eighteenth century colour prints, which Miss Julia Frankau has compiled, will be published at once by Messrs. Macmillan. An attempt has here been made to revive colour printing as it flourished in this country last century. Mr. Justin McCarthy has now sent to the printer all the manuscript of volumes three and four of his history of the four Georges and William IV. In writing these volumes he has had the assistance of Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy Messrs Chatto hope to publish them early in the year.

An American lady, Miss Katharine Lee Bates, has been travelling in Spain, about which she writes a book, "Spanish Highways and Byways." It will be published here in a few days. Miss Bates thinks highly of Spain and the Spaniards.—Two volumes are now preparing for Messrs. Sands's Imperial Interest Library. One, by Mr. W. S. Lilly, refers to India, while the other is by Mr. H. A. Bryden, and has South Africa for its subject The object of the series is to give popular but adequate accounts of the countries in which we, as an Empire, are most intimately interested—It cannot be said that the book trade is as brisk as it should be at this season of the year; and no great time is left for improvement between now and Christmas.

Men of letters who crave after anniversary celebrations and even more substantial public recognition, would seem to be well advised to choose Poland for their birth place. When the centenary occurred two years ago of the birth of Adam Mickiewicz, no less than £20,000 was said to have been subscribed for a monument to him. And now that Poland is preparing to celebrate the twenty-fifth literary anniversary of Sienkiewicz, the happy author of Quo Vadis is to be presented by public subscription with a castle and estate. I am afraid I do not quite understand what a literary anniversary means. Is it the anniversary of the first book or the first literary success? At all events it must be much more satisfactory to have a castle and an estate on your twenty-fifth literary anniversary than a monument on the centenary of your birth.

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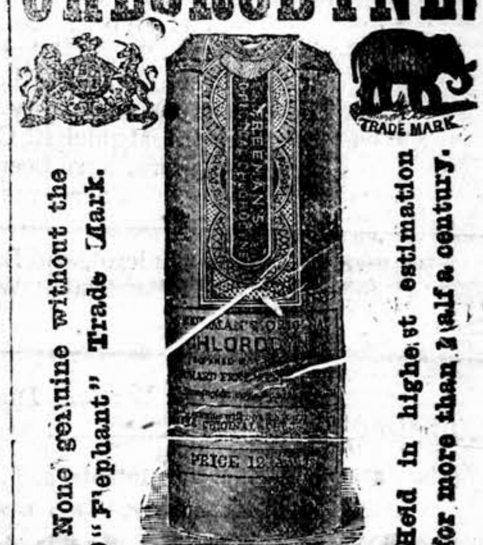

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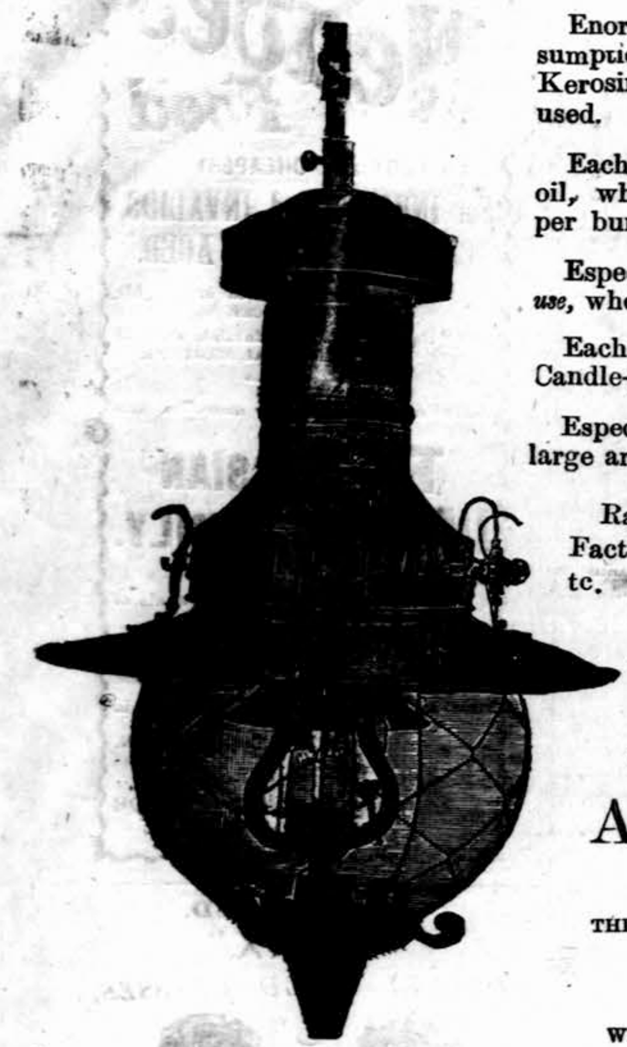

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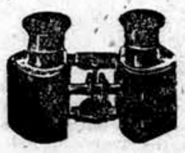
COMPARISON
of
Length and size of Glasses.

Length of old Style Telescopic Binocular.

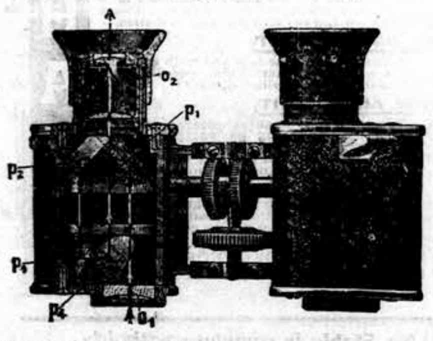


Comparative size of Goerz Trieder Binocular of the same power.

The Rays of light passing through the objective O, in the direction represented by the arrows, strike the faces p1 and p2 of the upper prism, and are bent by each face through angles of 90o to their previous course. They then strike the lower prism, the faces of which are at right angles to one another and also to those of the upper prism (compare Fig. 4a).

The rays, therefore, are again bent through right angles at each of the faces p3 and p4, and issue past the upper prism out through the eye piece o2.

The arrangement of the two prisms and the fourfold rectangular reflection produces the desired reinversion of the image.



Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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